

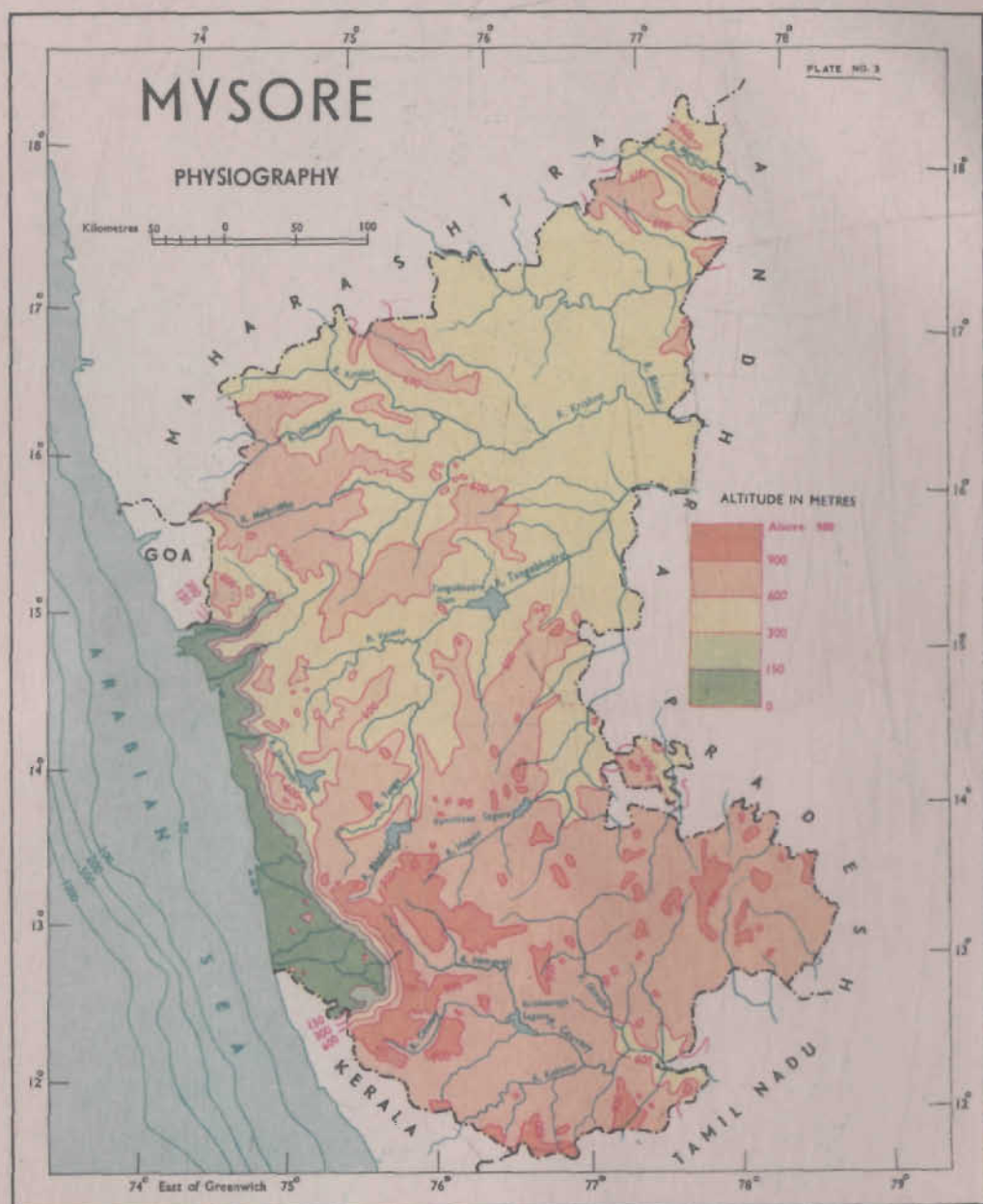
**CENSUS OF INDIA 1971**



**MYSORE**

**PORTRAIT  
OF  
POPULATION**

**P. PADMANABHA**  
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE  
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
MYSORE



The territorial waters of India extend in to the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

*Price : Inland Rs. 6.25 or Foreign £ 0.73 or \$ 2.25*

## FOREWORD

This attempt to produce a popular version of the large census data for the general reader is an important innovation of the 1971 Indian census. Census publications concerning even a State run into a number of volumes. It is not possible for those who are not specialists to go through them all. At the same time, the basic information contained in the hundreds of census tables is rich and of significance to a much larger number of the public than is likely to consult the census series. It is with a view to cater for this group of readers grown up as also those who are now in high schools and colleges that this Portrait of Population relating to every State has been produced. It seeks to present in a brief compass all that may be of interest to the general reader and that too in a non-technical language.

I trust this venture will be welcomed and will help to introduce every responsible citizen to the scope and variety of information that is contained in our decennial census reports.

NEW DELHI

17th October, 1973.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR

*Registrar General, India*



## **PREFACE**

The Census of India enumerates the second largest population in the world and is one of the biggest administrative operations in our country. India has had a long tradition of Census taking and the data available through the Census has been of inestimable value to all those interested in or concerned with the population of country. The vast data collected during the Census are presented in the form of innumerable tables in many volumes and a fairly detailed and descriptive analysis of the data is available in the General Report. But for the ordinary reader who wants to have a general idea of the main characteristics of the population of the State these volumes are far too detailed and statistical in content. There is, thus, a gap between the average citizen who has neither the time nor the training to study the detailed volumes and the vast amount of census data which is culled and presented with considerable effort and cost. It is this gap that this book seeks to fill.

“The Portrait of Population” of Mysore State is meant to provide to the interested reader the basic information regarding the population of the State. Tables are presented in fairly large number and the discussion has been deliberately made simple and descriptive in order to allow the reader to have all the facts before him without conclusions being forced. To the extent possible, the demographic trends have been integrated with other social and economic features, wherever relevant.

This book is really the brain child of Sri A. Chandra Sekhar, the Registrar-General of India. His inspiration and support has sustained us throughout the Census. In the preparation of this book the assistance of my colleagues is gratefully acknowledged. In particular, I must mention the great help I have received from Sri B. S. Narasimha Murthy, Asst. Director of Census Operations (Technical), Sri M. Somasekhar, Tabulation Officer, Sri S. R. Raghavendra Rao, Senior Technical Assistant, Sri N. Lakshminarasimhan, Tabulation Officer, Sri V. Govindan, Senior Technical Assistant (Printing), Sri H. Vijayendra Rao of the mapping section and Sri T. S. Raju, Additional Head Assistant. They have, along with many others, been of great assistance to me not only in the drafting of this book but during the entire census operations. I must also place on record my thanks to Sri G. S. Kanekal, Deputy Director of Census Operations (Headquarters) who relieved me of almost all administrative work and left me free for seeing this publication through.

I must also express my sincere thanks to Sri V.R. Sivaram, Manager, Government of India Press, Coimbatore and Sri K. Gopalakrishnan, Assistant Manager, for the personal interest evinced by them in this publication and their valuable suggestions in making it attractive. My thanks are also due to all other concerned officers and staff of the Press.

It is hoped that the "Portrait of Population" will be of interest to students in colleges and in the senior high school classes. If, after reading this book, the reader is induced to think about some of the issues raised here and

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his interest is evoked to learn in greater detail the facts regarding the population of the State and the country, the purpose in presenting this book would more than have been served.

BANGALORE

February, 1974.

P. PADMANABHA

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
IN KARNATAKA.





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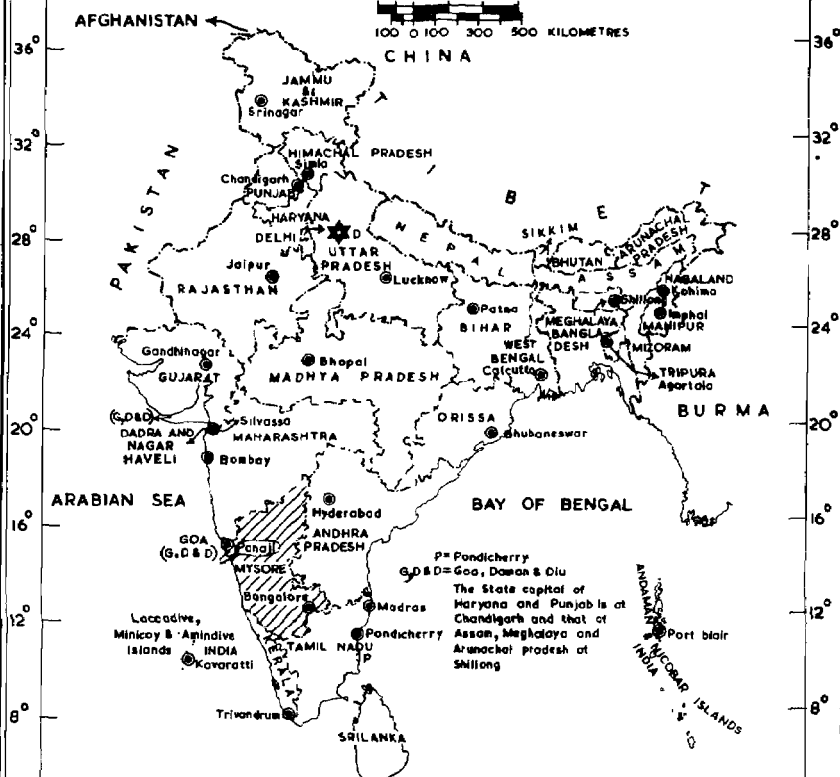
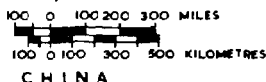
PLATE NO. 2

BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL

BOUNDARY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

## CAPITAL OF INDIA

CAPITAL OF STATE / UNION TERRITORY



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA AS INCORPORATED IN "PAPER 1 OF 1972 FINAL POPULATION" PUBLISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA.

THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE.

BHUTAN IS A STATE IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE ASSAM REORGANISATION (MEGHALAYA) ACT, 1966 BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED.

MEGHALAYA IS AN AUTONOMOUS STATE WITHIN THE STATE OF ASSAM

Prepared in the office of the Director of  
Census operations Mysore, BANGALORE

**PLATE No.****FACING PAGE**

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## FIGURES AT A GLANCE

( 1971 CENSUS )

|                                                         |         | INDIA          | MYSORE         |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| ● Population                                            | Total   | 548 millions   | 29 millions    |
|                                                         | Males   | 284 millions   | 15 millions    |
|                                                         | Females | 264 millions   | 14 millions    |
| ● Decennial Growth rate<br>(1961-1971)                  |         | 24.80 per cent | 24.22 per cent |
| ● Density of population<br>per sq. km.                  |         | 178            | 153            |
| ● Sex Ratio<br>(Number of females<br>per 1000 males)    |         | 930            | 957            |
| ● Literacy Rate<br>(Percentage)                         | Total   | 29.46          | 31.52          |
|                                                         | Males   | 39.45          | 41.62          |
|                                                         | Females | 18.72          | 20.97          |
| ● Number of towns                                       |         | 2641           | 230            |
| ● Proportion of urban population<br>to total population |         | 19.91 %        | 24.31 %        |
| ● Number of occupied residential<br>houses              |         | 90.7 millions  | 4.7 millions   |
| ● Number of households                                  |         | 100 millions   | 5.2 millions   |

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| ● Broad age composition<br>(Percentage to total population)                          | INDIA          |        | MYSORE     |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|------------|--|
|                                                                                      | Age-group      |        |            |  |
|                                                                                      | Total          | 100.00 | 100.00     |  |
|                                                                                      | 0—14           | 42.02  | 42.44      |  |
|                                                                                      | 15—19          | 8.65   | 9.14       |  |
|                                                                                      | 20—24          | 7.86   | 8.04       |  |
|                                                                                      | 25—29          | 7.44   | 7.25       |  |
|                                                                                      | 30—39          | 12.60  | 12.09      |  |
|                                                                                      | 40—49          | 9.33   | 9.05       |  |
|                                                                                      | 50—59          | 6.08   | 5.88       |  |
|                                                                                      | 60+            | 5.96   | 6.10       |  |
|                                                                                      | Age not stated | 0.06   | 0.01       |  |
| ● Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population<br>(Percentage to total population) |                |        |            |  |
|                                                                                      | S.C.           | 14.60  | 13.14      |  |
|                                                                                      | S.T.           | 6.94   | 0.79       |  |
| ● Religion (percentage to total population)                                          |                |        |            |  |
|                                                                                      | Hindus         | 82.72  | 86.46      |  |
|                                                                                      | Muslims        | 11.21  | 10.63      |  |
|                                                                                      | Christians     | 2.60   | 2.09       |  |
|                                                                                      | Sikhs          | 1.89   | 0.02       |  |
|                                                                                      | Buddhists      | 0.70   | 0.05       |  |
|                                                                                      | Jains          | 0.47   | 0.75       |  |
|                                                                                      | Others         | 0.41   | Negligible |  |

|                                                                         | INDIA         | MYSORE        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ● Percentage of workers to total population                             |               |               |
| Persons                                                                 | 32.92         | 34.74         |
| Males                                                                   | 52.50         | 54.40         |
| Females                                                                 | 11.85         | 14.20         |
| ● Distribution of workers classified by Main Activity (in per cent)     |               |               |
| <b>Total Workers</b>                                                    | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |
| I. Cultivators                                                          | 43.34         | 40.02         |
| II. Agricultural<br>Labourer                                            | 26.33         | 26.70         |
| III. Livestock,<br>Fishing,<br>Plantations etc.                         | 2.38          | 4.12          |
| IV. Mining and<br>Quarrying.                                            | 0.51          | 0.51          |
| V. Manufactu-<br>ring, Proces-<br>sing, Servi-<br>cing and Re-<br>pairs |               |               |
| (a) Household<br>Industry                                               | 3.52          | 4.31          |
| (b) Other than<br>Household<br>Industry                                 | 5.94          | 5.89          |
| VI. Construction                                                        | 1.23          | 1.79          |
| VII. Trade and<br>Commerce                                              | 5.57          | 5.88          |

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|                                                        | INDIA | MYSORE |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
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| IX. Other Services                                     | 8.74  | 8.10   |





## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### The Task

It is often said that "one in every seven is an Indian". What does this mean? It means that out of the 3600 millions in the world to-day, nearly 550 millions are Indians, or that out of every seven persons in the world, one is an Indian. This is a very big number indeed. In fact, next to China, India has the largest population in the world. We, the people of Mysore<sup>1</sup>, are a part of the large population of our country. But apart from the size, there are many interesting features of our population that we ought to know. The people consist of men and women, the young and the old, those who work and those who do not; they follow different religions and speak different languages; they live in villages and the cities. The people are, therefore, made up of all such different groups and when all these various features of the people are put together on a single canvas we get a 'portrait of the population'. It is this portrait of the population of Mysore State that is presented to you in this book.

#### The Tools

To paint a portrait we need the appropriate tools. Similarly, to paint a word-picture of the population of

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<sup>1</sup>In this book the name of the State has been retained as Mysore since the Census was held in 1971, before the name of the State was changed to Karnataka

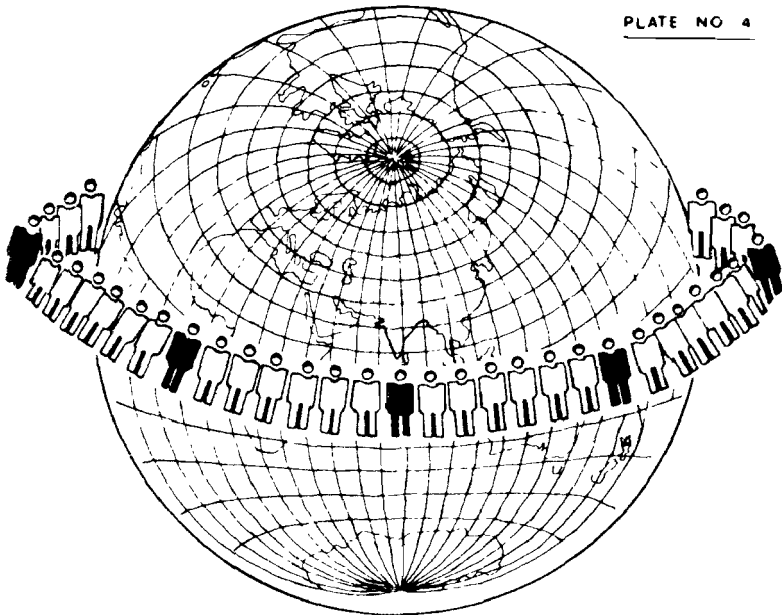
Mysore State, we must have reliable and recent information regarding the population and this is where we depend on the Census of the population. Before we go any further, therefore, let us first see what the census is and how it can help us.

What is a Census? If you were asked this question your answer would be "A census is a counting of heads", but you would be only partly right in your answer. A census is no doubt a counting of heads, or of noses as some call it, but it does not end with mere counting of the number of people. While people are counted, very useful information regarding every person, men and women, the young and the old, is also collected. The census, therefore, is a method of counting the people and gathering useful information regarding them.

We can ask ourselves the question as to why a census is taken. The population census is something of great value to every country. It is, in fact, the most important source of information regarding the people of a country. Even in ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, China and India such censuses have been taken. But in India, the first census to be taken all over the country at the same time was in 1872, then in 1881 and, thereafter, a census has been taken every ten years. The latest census was in 1971.

Now, why is a census taken and how is it useful? The early census counts were for taxation or military purposes. The rulers wanted to know how many men there were who could join their armies or how many could pay the

PLATE NO 4



ONE IN EVERY SEVEN IN THE  
WORLD IS AN INDIAN



taxes. But as time went by and governments recognised their duties towards their citizens, it was realised that detailed information regarding the people was necessary. The scope of the census, therefore, expanded so that, to-day, a census is a carefully organised, scientific enquiry. The census provides detailed information regarding the people which is most useful for planning. We have to know how many we are, where we are, how many can read and write, what our occupations are etc., if we are to plan our programmes properly. This is just the sort of information the census gives us. The census is, therefore, one of the handmaidens of planning. The results of the census are our tools for the portrait of population.

#### **How the Census is taken:**

In the census, every person, whether a man or woman, young or old, is counted and certain details regarding the person are recorded. Obviously, it is not possible to count all the people at the same time nor can they be counted over long periods. Therefore, what is actually done is to count the people over a short period of time and determine the population as on a certain day. In India, the counting of the people, or enumeration, as it is called, is spread over a few days. At the 1971 Census, the enumeration took place from 10th March 1971 to 31st March 1971. During these three weeks the enumerator visited every house in the area assigned to him and collected the details for persons in each of the houses. Between 1st April 1971 and 3rd April 1971 he brought his records up-to-date by asking about births or deaths that may have occurred after his visit

and before the sunrise of 1st April 1971. By adjusting for such births or deaths, the population in each house as on the sunrise of 1st April 1971 was calculated. Since the census must cover all persons, care was taken to see that those who live in the open, the houseless as they are called, were also counted. The houseless were counted on the night of 31st March 1971. In all the States and Union Territories in our country, the timing and method of counting were the same.

The census in our country is one of the largest administrative tasks and covers the entire nation. It is important to ensure that the count is as accurate as possible and that omissions are avoided. This is ensured by carefully planning all the various stages of the census years ahead. But then, when you look at a picture, you would not like to be told all about the artist's difficulties or how or where he got his paint and brushes, but you would rather look at the picture when it is complete. You will not, therefore, be burdened with the intricate details of the census but only some important points will be indicated. (Those of you, who would like to have more details can refer to another book called the General Report of the 1971 Census which has been prepared for Mysore State).

The census count is conducted in two phases both of which are carried out by a large army of enumerators, supervisors and others. For easier counting, the entire State is divided into small blocks and each block is assigned to an enumerator. In the first phase, called the Houselisting, the enumerator prepares a detailed sketch of his block, marks

all the various houses and other structures in it and collects certain important details regarding the houses. In the second phase, called the Enumeration, the enumerator visits each house and collects information regarding every person in the house. For every person he fills up a form containing 17 questions, called the Individual Slip. He also enumerates the houseless. The questions asked in the Individual Slip are reproduced below:

1. Name
2. Relationship to head of household
3. Sex
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. For currently married women only
  - (a) age at marriage
  - (b) any child born in the last one year
7.
  - (a) Place of birth
  - (b) Rural/Urban
  - (c) District
  - (d) State /Country
8.
  - (a) Place of last residence
  - (b) Rural/Urban
  - (c) District
  - (d) State/Country

9. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration
10. Religion
11. Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe
12. Literacy
13. Educational Level
14. Mother Tongue
15. Other Languages
16. Main Activity
  - (a) broad category: whether worker or non-worker (with description of type of worker or non-worker)
  - (b) place of work
  - (c) name of establishment
  - (d) nature of industry, trade, profession or service
  - (e) description of work
17. Secondary Work
 

Same questions as in 16 but relating to secondary work.

The description of the two phases given above is very brief but the magnitude of the task should not be underestimated. In a vast country like ours, and in our State also, where the majority cannot read or write, the census can only be conducted by door-to-door visits. The men and women



who do the work have to be trained very well. You will have some idea of the size of the census operations from the number of enumerators and supervisors. In Mysore State, for the 1971 Census, there were 28,501 enumerators and 5,829 supervisors for the houselisting and 51,023 enumerators and 10,530 supervisors for the enumeration. The enumerators and supervisors were all government servants such as school teachers and assistants or those working in local authorities or large corporations and public sector industries. Their work in the census was largely voluntary since they were paid very little. The success of such a huge task is a tribute to the men and women who have taken part in it and to the citizens of the State who co-operated with them. The results of a Census necessarily depend on the co-operation that every citizen extends while it is being taken. As citizens of our country we owe a duty to ourselves to ensure the success of the censuses in the country.

### **The statistical skeleton**

It was mentioned that an Individual Slip was filled up for every human being in the State in the 1971 Census. Thus, by the 3rd April 1971, over 29 million slips were filled up and the details in each of these had to be checked and tabulated. This was a tremendous task in itself. Each slip was counted and the information from the slips was put into the form of tables. These tables are our main source for this portrait.

But a table by itself means little. For example, to be told that there are 29,299,014 people in Mysore State means little to us but we would surely become curious and ask, "Well of these 29 million, how many are men and how many women? How many can read and write? Where

do they live? What are their languages or religions? What do they do?" It is these exciting questions that we shall try to answer in the pages that follow. The mere figures of the census are like a skeleton, but the answers to the questions we ask ourselves will give flesh and blood to the skeleton of information and an image of the population of Mysore State emerges. This image we shall attempt to present in this book.

## CHAPTER II

**How many are we?**

**How are we distributed?**

**By how much are our numbers growing?**

We have seen how the census provides us with detailed information regarding the population of our State. According to the 1971 Census, there are 29,299,014 people in Mysore State. We are part of the country's total population and it would be interesting to see how much of the total population of India is in Mysore State. The details of the populations and areas of the various States and Union Territories in India are given in Table 2.1

TABLE 2.1

**Population and Area of States and Union Territories, 1971**

| India/States/<br>Union Territories | Population         |                                                    | Area (Sq. Kms.)<br>(Provisional) |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | Total              | Proportion to<br>Total<br>Population of<br>country | Total                            | Proportion to<br>total area<br>of country |
| 1                                  | 2                  | 3                                                  | 4                                | 5                                         |
| <b>INDIA</b>                       | <b>547,949,809</b> | <b>100</b>                                         | <b>3,280,483</b>                 | <b>100</b>                                |
| <b>States :</b>                    |                    |                                                    |                                  |                                           |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh                  | 43,502,708         | 7.94                                               | 276,814                          | 8.44                                      |

| 1                    | 2          | 3     | 4       | 5     |
|----------------------|------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 2. Assam*            | 14,957,542 | 2.73  | 99,610  | 3.04  |
| 3. Bihar             | 56,353,369 | 10.29 | 173,876 | 5.30  |
| 4. Gujarat           | 26,697,475 | 4.87  | 195,984 | 5.97  |
| 5. Haryana           | 10,036,808 | 1.83  | 44,222  | 1.35  |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh. | 3,460,434  | 0.63  | 55,673  | 1.70  |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir   | 4,616,632  | 0.84  | 222,236 | 6.77  |
| 8. Kerala            | 21,347,375 | 3.90  | 38,864  | 1.18  |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh    | 41,654,119 | 7.60  | 442,841 | 13.50 |
| 10. Maharashtra      | 50,412,235 | 9.20  | 307,762 | 9.38  |
| 11. Manipur          | 1,072,753  | 0.20  | 22,356  | 0.68  |
| 12. Meghalaya        | 1,011,699  | 0.18  | 22,489  | 0.69  |
| 13. MYSORE           | 29,299,014 | 5.35  | 191,773 | 5.85  |
| 14. Nagaland         | 516,449    | 0.09  | 16,527  | 0.50  |
| 15. Orissa           | 21,944,615 | 4.00  | 155,782 | 4.75  |
| 16. Punjab           | 13,551,060 | 2.47  | 50,362  | 1.54  |
| 17. Rajasthan        | 25,765,806 | 4.70  | 342,214 | 10.43 |
| 18. Tamil Nadu       | 41,199,168 | 7.52  | 130,069 | 3.97  |
| 19. Tripura          | 1,556,342  | 0.28  | 10,477  | 0.32  |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh    | 88,341,144 | 16.12 | 294,413 | 8.97  |
| 21. West Bengal      | 44,312,011 | 8.09  | 87,853  | 2.68  |

**Union Territories :**

|                              |           |      |        |       |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 115,133   | 0.02 | 8,293  | 0.25  |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh         | 467,511   | 0.09 | 83,578 | 2.55  |
| 3. Chandigarh                | 257,251   | 0.05 | 114    | 0.003 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli      | 74,170    | 0.01 | 491    | 0.01  |
| 5. Delhi                     | 4,065,698 | 0.74 | 1,485  | 0.05  |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu.         | 857,771   | 0.16 | 3,813  | 0.12  |

| 1                                                        | 2       | 3    | 4   | 5     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|-----|-------|
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy<br>and Amindivi Is-<br>lands . . . | 31,810  | 0.01 | 32  | 0.001 |
| 8. Pondicherry .                                         | 471,707 | 0.09 | 480 | 0.01  |

\*Includes Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 census.

For India and Jammu & Kashmir area figures include 78,932 Km<sup>2</sup> under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Km<sup>2</sup> illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. They also include 37,555 Km<sup>2</sup> under the illegal occupation of China.

Of the total population of India of about 548 millions, our State contains about 29 millions or 5.35%. The area of the State is 5.85% of the total area of the country. From Table 2.1, it will be seen that the populations and areas vary widely. The States and Union Territories can be arranged according to their population size and areas, in descending order, as follows:

States/Union Territories arranged  
in descending order of Population

**States :**

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Maharashtra
4. West Bengal
5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Tamil Nadu
8. MYSORE

States/Union Territories arranged  
in descending order of Area

**States :**

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Rajasthan
3. Maharashtra
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Gujarat
8. MYSORE

---

**States/Union Territories arranged  
in descending order of Population**


---

9. Gujarat
10. Rajasthan
11. Orissa
12. Kerala
13. Assam
14. Punjab
15. Haryana
16. Jammu & Kashmir
17. Himachal Pradesh
18. Tripura
19. Manipur
20. Meghalaya
21. Nagaland

**Union Territories :**

1. Delhi
2. Goa, Daman & Diu
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Pondicherry
5. Chandigarh
6. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
8. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands

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**States/Union Territories arranged  
in descending order of Area**

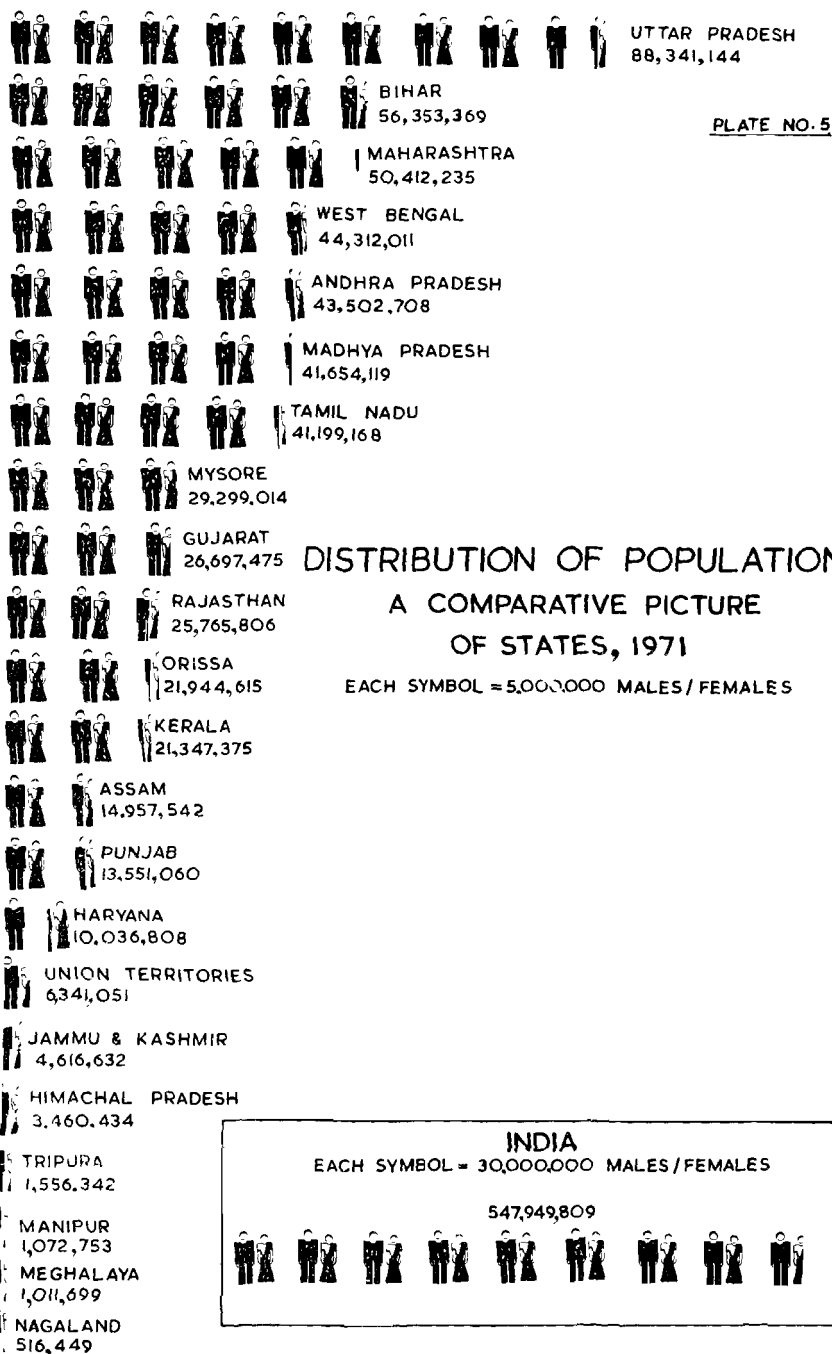

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9. Bihar
10. Orissa
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Assam
13. West Bengal
14. Himachal Pradesh
15. Punjab
16. Haryana
17. Kerala
18. Meghalaya
19. Manipur
20. Nagaland
21. Tripura

**Union Territories :**

1. Arunachal Pradesh
  2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
  3. Goa, Daman & Diu
  4. Delhi
  5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
  6. Pondicherry
  7. Chandigarh
  8. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
- 

We can notice a few important features from this arrangement of the States and Union Territories. Madhya







Pradesh and Rajasthan, which have the largest areas in the country, have only the 6th and 10th ranks in population. Uttar Pradesh, 4th in area, has the largest population among the States and Union Territories. Bihar has the second largest population though it is only 9th in area while West Bengal, though 13th in area, has the 4th rank in population. Mysore State is 8th both in population and area. The comparative picture of the populations of the States is presented in Plate No. 5.

You will recall what was said earlier, that next to China, India has the biggest population in the world. Similarly, some of our States are themselves as big as other countries in population. For example, the population of Mysore is close to that of the United Arab Republic, Iran or Turkey and greater than that of Canada or nearly half that of the United Kingdom. In fact, the population of Uttar Pradesh is the sixth largest in the world being only exceeded by those of China, Indonesia, Japan, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In Plate No. 6 the various countries of the world have been redrawn according to their population sizes. The importance of our country is obvious. India contains 15% of the world population.

### **Distribution of population among the districts:**

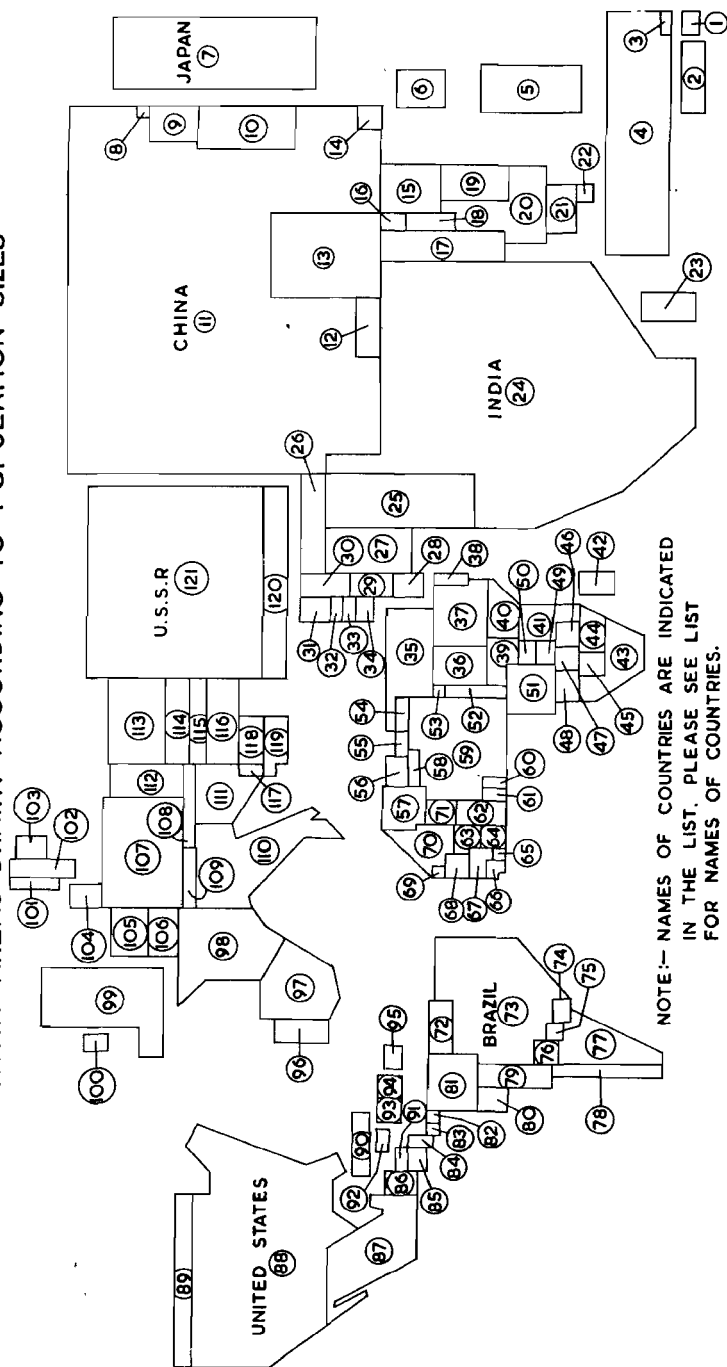
We can now consider how the population of our State is distributed. Mysore State consists of 19 districts and the population is not uniformly distributed among them. The population of each of the districts is indicated in Table 2.2. The areas of the districts are also given in this Table.

TABLE 2.2.

## Distribution of Population among the districts in Mysore State

| State/District      | Area             |                            |              | Population |                                  |                    |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
|                     | Area in Sq. Kms. | Percentage of State's area | Rank in area | Population | Percentage of State's population | Rank in population |
| 1                   | 2                | 3                          | 4            | 5          | 6                                | 7                  |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b> | 191,773          | 100.00                     | ..           | 29,299,014 | 100.00                           | ..                 |
| 1. Bangalore        | 8,003            | 4.17                       | 14           | 3,365,515  | 11.49                            | 1                  |
| 2. Belgaum          | 13,410           | 6.99                       | 5            | 2,423,342  | 8.27                             | 2                  |
| 3. Bellary          | 9,898            | 5.16                       | 11           | 1,122,686  | 3.83                             | 14                 |
| 4. Bidar            | 5,451            | 2.84                       | 17           | 824,059    | 2.81                             | 17                 |
| 5. Bijapur          | 17,056           | 8.89                       | 1            | 1,985,591  | 6.78                             | 5                  |
| 6. Chikmagalur      | 7,199            | 3.76                       | 15           | 736,647    | 2.51                             | 18                 |
| 7. Chitradurga      | 10,852           | 5.66                       | 7            | 1,397,456  | 4.77                             | 11                 |
| 8. Coorg            | 4,104            | 2.14                       | 19           | 378,291    | 1.29                             | 19                 |
| 9. Dharwar          | 13,749           | 7.17                       | 4            | 2,342,213  | 7.99                             | 3                  |
| 10. Gulbarga        | 16,224           | 8.46                       | 2            | 1,739,220  | 5.94                             | 7                  |
| 11. Hassan          | 6,823            | 3.56                       | 16           | 1,102,370  | 3.76                             | 15                 |
| 12. Kolar           | 8,223            | 4.29                       | 13           | 1,516,646  | 5.18                             | 9                  |
| 13. Mandya          | 4,958            | 2.59                       | 18           | 1,154,374  | 3.94                             | 13                 |
| 14. Mysore          | 11,947           | 6.23                       | 6            | 2,077,238  | 7.09                             | 4                  |
| 15. North Kanara    | 10,276           | 5.36                       | 10           | 849,105    | 2.90                             | 16                 |
| 16. Raichur         | 14,005           | 7.30                       | 3            | 1,415,740  | 4.83                             | 10                 |
| 17. Shimoga         | 10,548           | 5.50                       | 9            | 1,301,485  | 4.44                             | 12                 |
| 18. South Kanara    | 8,441            | 4.40                       | 12           | 1,939,315  | 6.62                             | 6                  |
| 19. Tumkur          | 10,606           | 5.53                       | 8            | 1,627,721  | 5.56                             | 8                  |

# POPULATION MAP OF THE WORLD COUNTRY AREAS DRAWN ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZES



# INDEX TO PLATE NO. 6

- |                         |                                          |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. New Zealand          | 42. Malagasy Republic                    | 82. Panama             |
| 2. Australia            | 43. South Africa (Including S.W. Africa) | 83. Costa Rica         |
| 3. Papua and New Guinea | 44. Mozambique                           | 84. Nicaragua          |
| 4. Indonesia            | 45. Rhodesia                             | 85. El Salvador        |
| 5. Philippines          | 46. Malawi                               | 86. Guatemala          |
| 6. Taiwan               | 47. Zambia                               | 87. Mexico             |
| 7. Japan                | 48. Angola                               | 88. United States      |
| 8. Mongolia             | 49. Burundi                              | 89. Canada             |
| 9. Korea North          | 50. Rwanda                               | 90. Cuba               |
| 10. Korea South         | 51. Zaire                                | 91. Honduras           |
| 11. China               | 52. Cameroon                             | 92. Jamaica            |
| 12. Nepal               | 53. Central African Republic             | 93. Haiti              |
| 13. Bangladesh          | 54. Chad                                 | 94. Dominican Republic |
| 14. Hongkong            | 55. Libya                                | 95. Puerto Rico        |
| 15. Vietnam North       | 56. Tunisia                              | 96. Portugal           |
| 16. Laos                | 57. Algeria                              | 97. Spain              |
| 17. Burma               | 58. Niger                                | 98. France             |
| 18. Khmer Republic      | 59. Nigeria                              | 99. United Kingdom     |
| 19. Vietnam South       | 60. Dahomey                              | 100. Ireland           |
| 20. Thailand            | 61. Togo                                 | 101. Norway            |
| 21. Malaysia            | 62. Ghana                                | 102. Sweden            |
| 22. Singapore           | 63. Upper Volta                          | 103. Finland           |
| 23. Sri Lanka           | 64. Ivory Coast                          | 104. Denmark           |
| 24. India               | 65. Liberia                              | 105. Netherlands       |
| 25. Pakistan            | 66. Sierra Leone                         | 106. Belgium           |
| 26. Afghanistan         | 67. Guinea                               | 107. West Germany      |
| 27. Iran                | 68. Senegal                              | 108. Austria           |
| 28. Yemen               | 69. Mauritania                           | 109. Switzerland       |
| 29. Saudi Arabia        | 70. Morocco                              | 110. Italy             |
| 30. Iraq                | 71. Mali                                 | 111. Yugoslavia        |
| 31. Syria               | 72. Venezuela                            | 112. East Germany      |
| 32. Lebanon             | 73. Brazil                               | 113. Poland            |
| 33. Jordan              | 74. Uruguay                              | 114. Czechoslovakia    |
| 34. Israel              | 75. Paraguay                             | 115. Hungary           |
| 35. Egypt               | 76. Bolivia                              | 116. Romania           |
| 36. Sudan               | 77. Argentina                            | 117. Albania           |
| 37. Ethiopia            | 78. Chile                                | 118. Bulgaria          |
| 38. Somalia             | 79. Peru                                 | 119. Greece            |
| 39. Uganda              | 80. Ecuador                              | 120. Turkey            |
| 40. Kenya               | 81. Colombia                             | 121. U.S.S.R.          |
| 41. Tanzania            |                                          |                        |

It is important for us to notice that the number of people is not always proportionate to the area of a district. We all know that people are more in areas where agriculture or industry are prosperous and less in forest or dry areas. Among the districts in the State, Bangalore has the largest population but this is mainly due to the importance of Bangalore City. On the other hand, Coorg has the smallest population, but it is the smallest in area too. The districts with large areas under forests such as Chikmagalur, Coorg, North Kanara and Shimoga have fairly low populations. We know that Chikmagalur, Coorg and Shimoga have also large areas under plantations. The population in such areas is generally low. The distribution of the population among the districts is well brought out in Plate No. 8.

We can divide the State into four geographical regions of the Coastal, Malnad, Southern Maidan and Northern Maidan. If the districts are grouped according to these regions, the proportion of the population in such of the regions is as follows:—

---

|                                                                                                    |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Coastal (South Kanara district)                                                                 | 6.62%  |
| 2. Malnad (North Kanara, Shimoga,<br>Chikmagalur and Coorg districts)                              | 11.14% |
| 3. Northern Maidan (Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur,<br>Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts)  | 40.45% |
| 4. Southern Maidan (Chitradurga, Tumkur, Hassan,<br>Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar districts) | 41.79% |

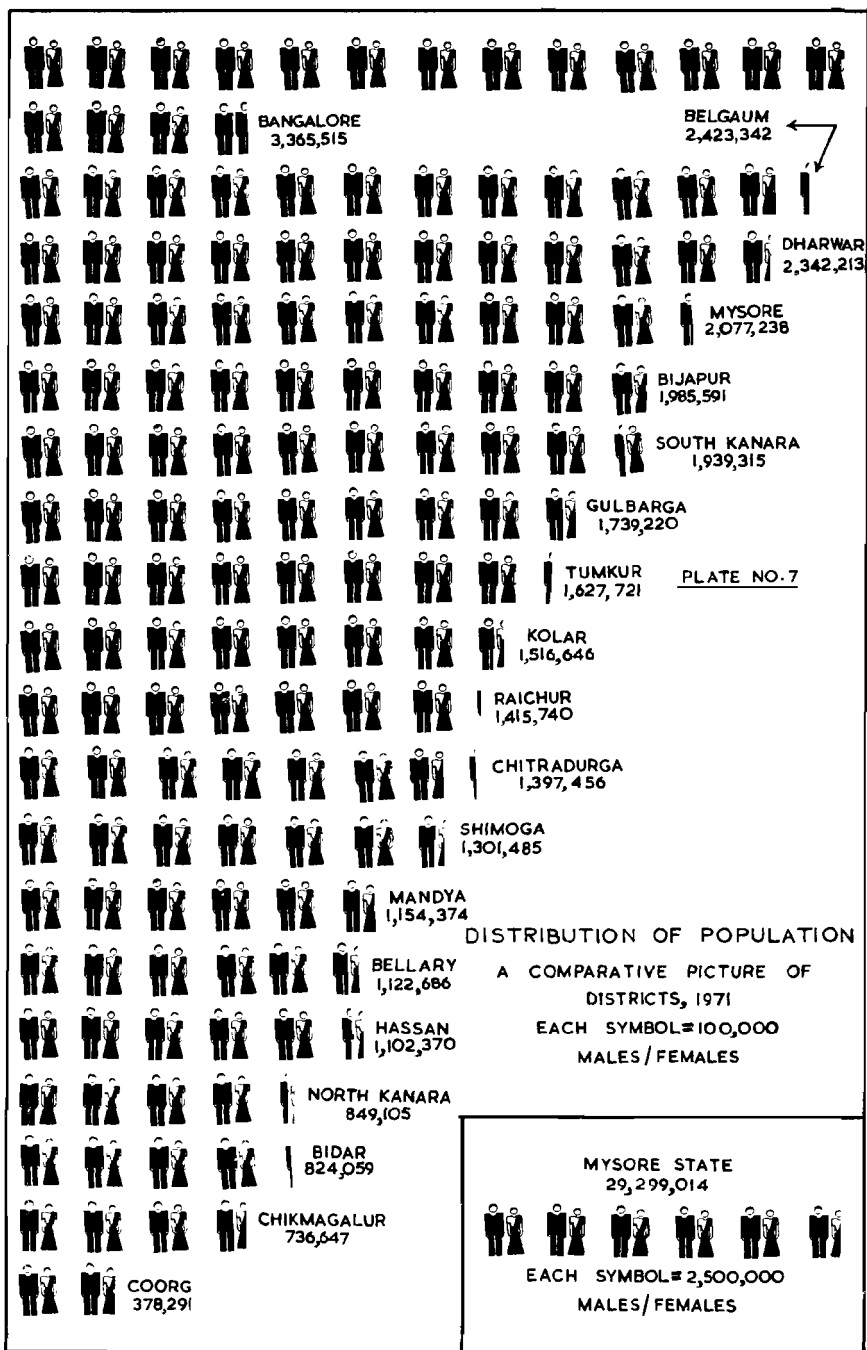
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We clearly see that nearly 82% of the people in the State are in the Northern Maidan and Southern Maidan. This is natural, since these are the areas which are not hilly or forested and where agriculture can support a larger number of people. The Malnad areas are areas of thick forests and the Western Ghats while the Coastal belt is a narrow strip along the sea coast in the West.

#### **Average population of a district:**

We can have a comparative picture of the distribution of people by considering the average population of a district which is easily calculated by dividing the total population of the State by the number of districts. In Mysore State, the population is 29,299,014 and there are 19 districts. Therefore, the average population of a district in the State is 1,542,053. Bangalore district has a population which is more than double this average. In addition to Bangalore, the other districts where the population is higher than the average are Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mysore, South Kanara and Tumkur. In all the other districts, the population is less than this average. Incidentally, we must notice that only Bidar, Chikmagalur, Coorg and North Kanara districts have a population less than one million each.

The average population of a district is different among the States as will be seen from Table 2.3 (in which the States have been arranged in descending order).







**TABLE 2.3**  
**Average Population of a District in the State**

| Sl.No.       | State            | Average Popu-<br>lation of a dis-<br>trict in the<br>State |
|--------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1            | 2                | 3                                                          |
| 1.           | Bihar            | 3,314,904                                                  |
| 2.           | Tamil Nadu       | 2,942,798                                                  |
| 3.           | West Bengal      | 2,769,501                                                  |
| 4.           | Kerala           | 2,134,738                                                  |
| 5.           | Andhra Pradesh   | 2,071,588                                                  |
| 6.           | Maharashtra      | 1,938,932                                                  |
| 7.           | Orissa           | 1,688,047                                                  |
| 8.           | Uttar Pradesh    | 1,635,947                                                  |
| 9.           | MYSORE           | 1,542,053                                                  |
| 10.          | Assam            | 1,495,754                                                  |
| 11.          | Haryana          | 1,433,829                                                  |
| 12.          | Gujarat          | 1,405,130                                                  |
| 13.          | Punjab           | 1,231,915                                                  |
| 14.          | Rajasthan        | 990,993                                                    |
| 15.          | Madhya Pradesh   | 968,700                                                    |
| 16.          | Tripura          | 518,781                                                    |
| 17.          | Meghalaya        | 505,850                                                    |
| 18.          | Jammu & Kashmir  | 461,663                                                    |
| 19.          | Himachal Pradesh | 346,043                                                    |
| 20.          | Manipur          | 214,551                                                    |
| 21.          | Nagaland         | 172,150                                                    |
| <b>INDIA</b> |                  | <b>1,597,666</b>                                           |

NOTE: Assam includes Mizo district which now is part of the Union Territory of Mizoram.

Bihar has the highest average district population and Nagaland the least. The average population of a district in Bihar is more than double that in Mysore State.

### **Density of Population**

We have had some idea of the distribution of population by comparing the populations of the States and of the districts within Mysore State but we also must recall that the areas of the States or of the districts vary considerably. For example, Bihar has an area smaller than that of Mysore but it has the second largest population in the country. In Mysore State itself, for example, Bijapur district, which is the largest among the districts in the State in area, has a population almost equal to that of South Kanara district, though the latter is almost half the area of Bijapur. Therefore, a mere comparison of population size without taking into consideration the area would not give us a very correct idea of the population distribution. But the question is, how do we take population into consideration? This is done by calculating the density of population. The density of population is a simple idea and only means the number of people for every square kilometre. It is easily calculated by dividing the population by the area.

The density of population gives us a good idea of the way people are distributed, but before we consider the densities in the districts in Mysore State, let us compare the density in our State with those of the other States and Union Territories. For this purpose, we may refer to Table 2.4.

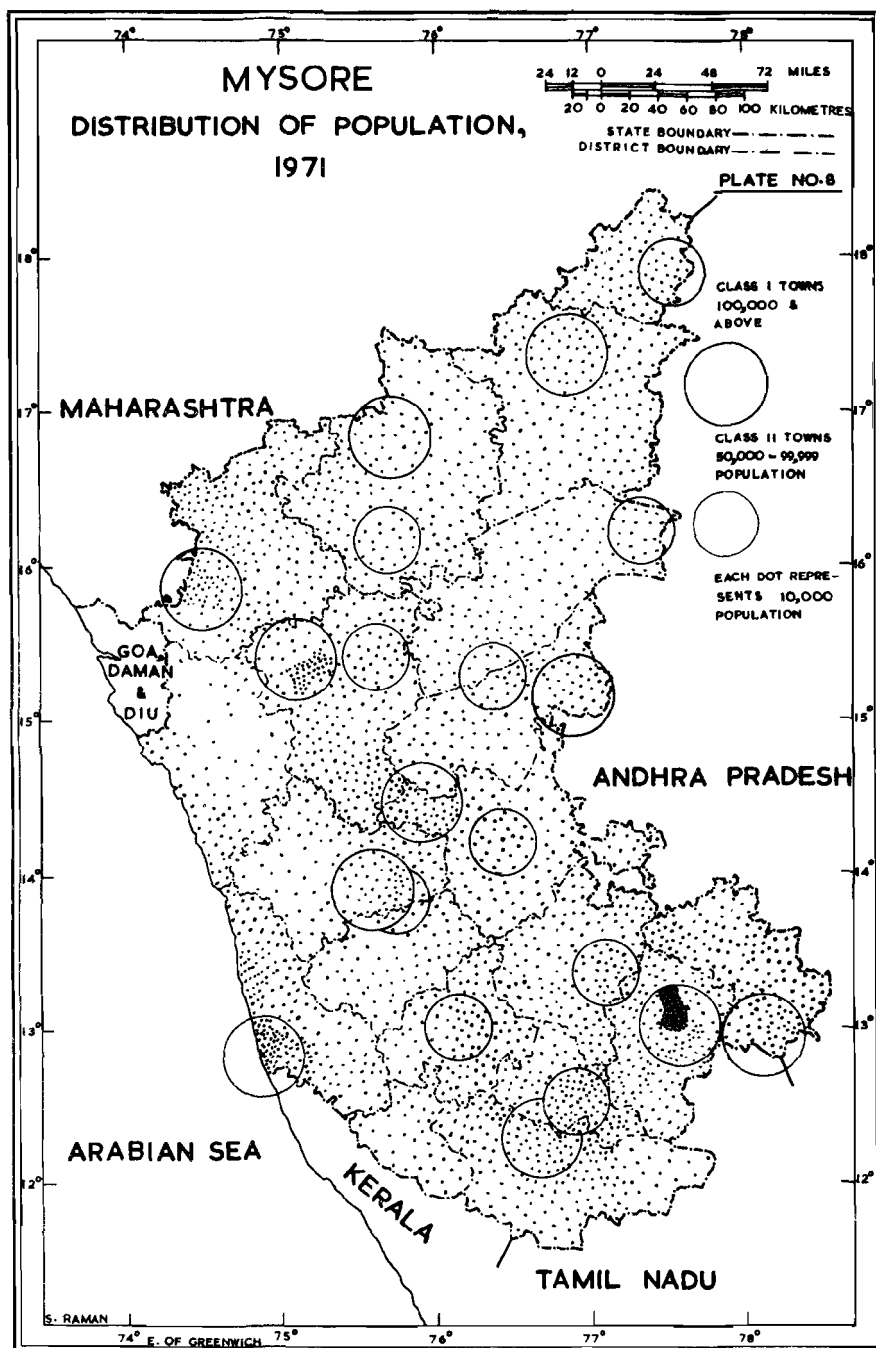




TABLE 2.4

**Density of Population in the States/Union Territories (arranged  
in descending order of density)**

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory                       | Density |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1       | 2                                           | 3       |
| 1.      | Delhi U. T.                                 | 2738    |
| 2.      | Chandigarh U. T.                            | 2257    |
| 3.      | Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands U. T. | 994     |
| 4.      | Pondicherry U. T.                           | 983     |
| 5.      | Kerala                                      | 548     |
| 6.      | West Bengal                                 | 504     |
| 7.      | Bihar                                       | 324     |
| 8.      | Tamil Nadu                                  | 317     |
| 9.      | Uttar Pradesh                               | 300     |
| 10.     | Punjab                                      | 269     |
| 11.     | Haryana                                     | 227     |
| 12.     | Goa, Daman & Diu U. T.                      | 225     |
| 13.     | Maharashtra                                 | 164     |
| 14.     | Andhra Pradesh                              | 157     |
| 15.     | MYSORE                                      | 153     |
| 16.     | Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T.                   | 151     |
| 17.     | Assam                                       | 150     |
| 18.     | Tripura                                     | 149     |
| 19.     | Orissa                                      | 141     |
| 20.     | Gujarat                                     | 136     |
| 21.     | Madhya Pradesh                              | 94      |
| 22.     | Rajasthan                                   | 75      |
| 23.     | Himachal Pradesh                            | 62      |

| 1                                          | 2 | 3  |
|--------------------------------------------|---|----|
| 24. Manipur . . . . .                      |   | 48 |
| 25. Meghalaya . . . . .                    |   | 45 |
| 26. Nagaland . . . . .                     |   | 31 |
| 27. Andaman & Nicobar Islands U.T. . . . . |   | 14 |
| 28. Arunachal Pradesh U.T. . . . .         |   | 6  |

NOTE : The density of Jammu & Kashmir is not available. The density of Assam is calculated including Mizo district which is now a separate U. T. of Mizoram.

U.T. — Union Territory.

The density of population in the country is 178. The density of population gives some indication of the degree of crowding in an area. But the extremely high densities of Delhi and Chandigarh are not typical. These are cities and cannot be compared with the other States and Union Territories. Among the States, Kerala and West Bengal have the highest densities. In addition to these two States, the other States which have high densities are Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Mysore State has a density of population which is lower than the all-India average and it is not a very crowded State. By way of comparison, the densities of a few countries can be mentioned. The density of population in Canada is 2, in Egypt 33, in Japan 280, in the United Kingdom 228, in the U.S.A. 22 and in the U.S.S.R. 11.

**Density of Population in the districts:**

We can now consider the densities of population in the districts of Mysore State. These are indicated in Table 2.5.

**TABLE 2.5**  
**Density of Population in the districts**

| State/Districts     |   |   |   |   |   |   | Density<br>of popu-<br>lation |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1                   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2                             |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b> |   |   |   |   |   |   | <b>153</b>                    |
| 1. Bangalore        | . | . | . | . | . | . | 421                           |
| 2. Belgaum          | . | . | . | . | . | . | 181                           |
| 3. Bellary          | . | . | . | . | . | . | 113                           |
| 4. Bidar            | . | . | . | . | . | . | 151                           |
| 5. Bijapur          | . | . | . | . | . | . | 116                           |
| 6. Chikmagalur      | . | . | . | . | . | . | 102                           |
| 7. Chitradurga      | . | . | . | . | . | . | 129                           |
| 8. Coorg            | . | . | . | . | . | . | 92                            |
| 9. Dharwar          | . | . | . | . | . | . | 170                           |
| 10. Gulbarga        | . | . | . | . | . | . | 107                           |
| 11. Hassan          | . | . | . | . | . | . | 162                           |
| 12. Kolar           | . | . | . | . | . | . | 184                           |
| 13. Mandya          | . | . | . | . | . | . | 233                           |
| 14. Mysore          | . | . | . | . | . | . | 174                           |
| 15. North Kanara    | . | . | . | . | . | . | 83                            |

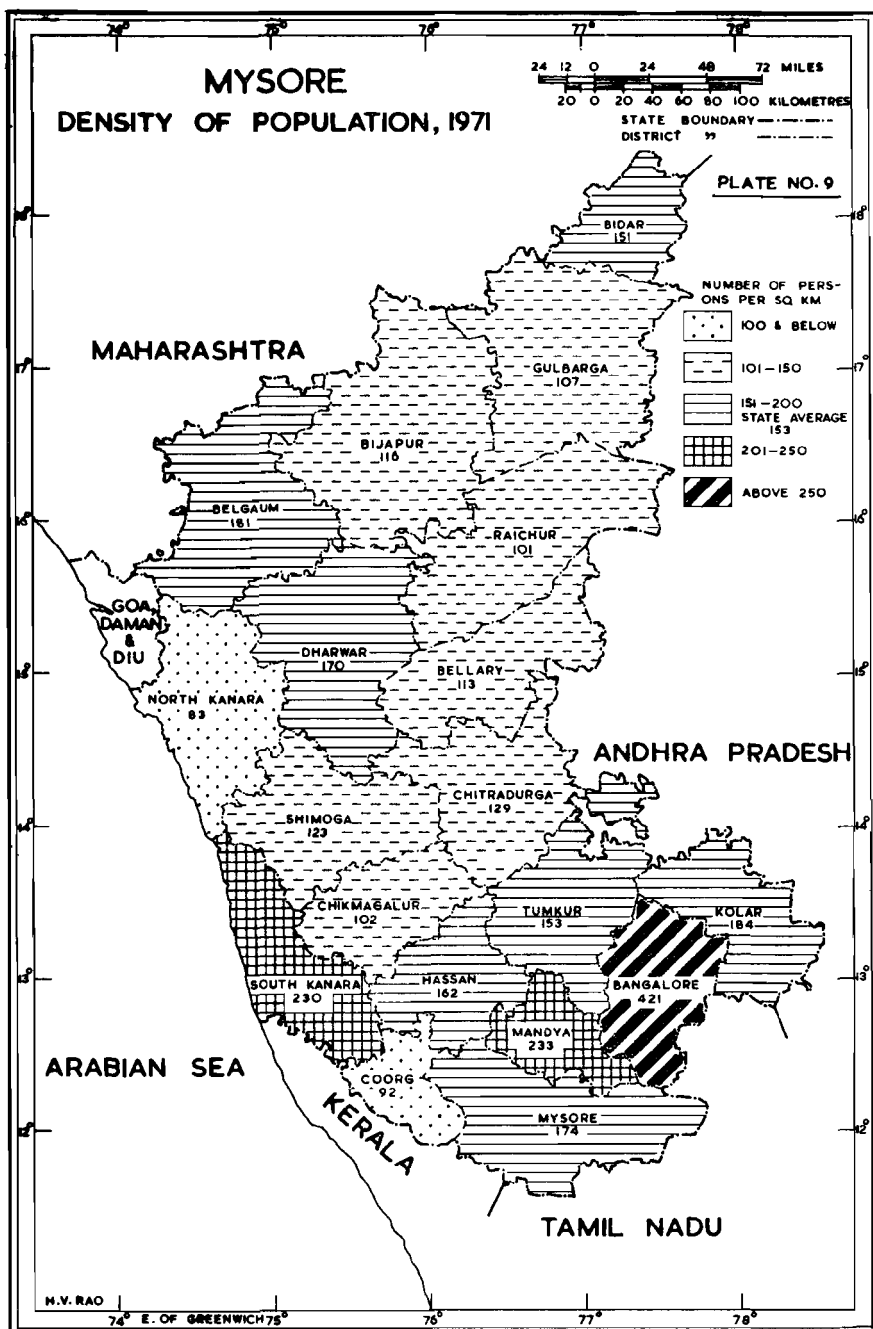
| 1                          | 2   |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 16. Raichur . . . . .      | 101 |
| 17. Shimoga . . . . .      | 123 |
| 18. South Kanara . . . . . | 230 |
| 19. Tumkur . . . . .       | 153 |

Obviously, the densities of population vary from district to district. This is natural, because people are not, as we saw earlier, evenly distributed. Now, let us try to understand whether there are any special features in the districts that can explain these differences. The districts can be arranged according to five ranges of densities as follows:—

| Above 250 | 201 to 250                 | 151 to 200                                                         | 101 to 150                                                                         | 100 and below             |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bangalore | Mandya<br>South-<br>Kanara | Belgaum<br>Bidar<br>Dharwar<br>Hassan<br>Kolar<br>Mysore<br>Tumkur | Bellary<br>Bijapur<br>Chikmagalur<br>Chitradurga<br>Gulbarga<br>Raichur<br>Shimoga | Coorg<br>North-<br>Kanara |

The arrangement of the districts is presented in Plate No. 9. We see from the map that there are clear belts of densities. The districts in the Southern Maidan are areas of comparatively higher densities. The districts of the Northern Maidan, excluding Bidar and Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Shimoga form a low density







belt. Bidar by itself and Belgaum and Dharwar together form zones of high density. The districts with the lowest densities are Coorg and North Kanara. The districts in the Malnad areas of the State have generally low densities. The Northern Maidan districts, were subject to famines in the early years of this century. Their population is low. But, though there are broad areas of similar densities, we notice that there are considerable variations in the densities of the districts. Among the districts in the Northern Maidan, Bidar and Bellary have higher densities than Gulbarga or Raichur. Bidar district has fairly assured rainfall and good soil. In recent years, there has been an increase in the cultivation of sugarcane. Bellary district is benefited by the irrigation waters of the Tungabhadra Project and parts of it are industrialised. Raichur district also, no doubt, gets considerable benefits from the Tungabhadra Project is not yet so populated. In the case of North Kanara and Coorg, there are forest or plantation areas. In fact, we must remember that more than 80% of the area of North Kanara is covered with forests. Among the districts in the Malnad, Shimoga has a high density. As we know, this district contains some large industries such as the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., and paper and cement factories.

There are only 3 districts with densities above 200 persons per sq. km. These are Bangalore, Mandya and South Kanara. In fact, Bangalore has the highest density among the districts of Mysore State. But this really is due to Bangalore City being in it. As we shall see later,

Bangalore is the largest City in the State. Mandya and South Kanara are prosperous agricultural areas.

Having seen the pattern of density of population in the districts, let us consider density from a different point of view. We said that density was the number of persons per sq. km. In other words, the entire area of the State or of the districts was taken into account in calculating the density but we know that there are areas where people are not generally found in large numbers as in the hills, forests etc. Commonsense also tells us that where there is more area of cultivation, there are likely to be more people. We can, therefore, calculate the density taking into consideration only cultivated area by dividing the population by the total cultivated area. The densities in the State and in each of the districts calculated in this manner are given in Table 2.6. For easy reference the densities based on total area are also indicated.<sup>1</sup>

**TABLE 2.6**  
**Density of Districts based on cultivated area**

| State/District      | Cultivated Area<br>(in Sq. Km.) | Population        | Density based on cultivated area | Density based on total area |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                   | 2                               | 3                 | 4                                | 5                           |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b> | <b>117,232.51</b>               | <b>29,299,014</b> | <b>250</b>                       | <b>153</b>                  |
| 1. Bangalore        | 4,299.38                        | 3,365,515         | 783                              | 421                         |
| 2. Belgaum          | 10,140.05                       | 2,423,342         | 239                              | 181                         |

| 1                    | 2         | 3         | 4   | 5   |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| 3. Bellary . .       | 6,454.17  | 1,122,686 | 174 | 113 |
| 4. Bidar . .         | 4,275.47  | 824,059   | 193 | 151 |
| 5. Bijapur . .       | 15,062.63 | 1,985,591 | 132 | 116 |
| 6. Chikmagalur . .   | 2,697.84  | 736,647   | 273 | 102 |
| 7. Chitradurga . .   | 6,838.07  | 1,397,456 | 204 | 129 |
| 8. Coorg . .         | 1,189.65  | 378,291   | 318 | 92  |
| 9. Dharwar . .       | 11,616.96 | 2,342,213 | 202 | 170 |
| 10. Gulbarga . .     | 13,116.44 | 1,739,220 | 133 | 107 |
| 11. Hassan . .       | 4,081.50  | 1,102,370 | 270 | 162 |
| 12. Kolar . .        | 3,410.84  | 1,516,646 | 445 | 184 |
| 13. Mandya . .       | 2,866.23  | 1,154,374 | 403 | 233 |
| 14. Mysore . .       | 5,327.07  | 2,077,238 | 390 | 174 |
| 15. North Kanara . . | 1,204.47  | 849,105   | 705 | 83  |
| 16. Raichur . .      | 11,844.73 | 1,415,740 | 120 | 101 |
| 17. Shimoga . .      | 3,811.57  | 1,301,485 | 341 | 123 |
| 18. South Kanara . . | 2,428.69  | 1,939,315 | 799 | 230 |
| 19. Tumkur . .       | 6,566.75  | 1,627,721 | 248 | 153 |

<sup>1</sup>Based on the Publication "Statement showing the number and area of holdings in Mysore State" published by the State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Mysore.

The difference between the density based on total area and that based on cultivated area is noticeably high in the case of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, North Kanara, Shimoga and South Kanara. In Chikmagalur, Coorg, North Kanara and Shimoga, there are vast forest areas. These areas are, naturally, not

cultivated and settlements on a large scale are also not allowed. In Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya districts, large areas are pasture lands while in Mysore and South Kanara districts the areas under forests and pastures are high. In Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur districts, the difference between the two densities is not very high. With economic improvement, these districts will be able to support larger populations.

### **Houses and Households:**

It was mentioned that the census is taken by the enumerator visiting the households and collecting information. In this process a considerable amount of valuable information was collected regarding houses and households and some of their important features can be considered. But before we go further, we must understand the meaning of a house and a household. A house, for census purposes, is a building or part of a building which is used as a separate unit. We are, of course, here concerned only with houses used for residential purposes. In houses which are used for residential purposes, the households can be counted. A household for census purposes, is defined as a group of persons who live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. For our purpose, this general definition is sufficient and we can ignore the many special cases that exist.

According to the 1971 Census, the 29,299,014 people in Mysore State consist of 5,243,694 households. These households live in 4,718,089 houses. We immediately

notice that the number of households exceed the number of houses, meaning that houses are often shared. The situation is the same in all the districts as we can see from Table 2.7.

**TABLE 2.7**  
**Number of Houses, Households and Number of Persons per Household in the districts**

| District         | No. of houses | No. of households | No. of Households per 1000 Houses | No. of persons per Household |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1                | 2             | 3                 | 4                                 | 5                            |
| 1. Bangalore . . | 552,398       | 627,235           | 1125                              | 5                            |
| 2. Belgaum . .   | 362,888       | 414,130           | 1135                              | 6                            |
| 3. Bellary . .   | 199,236       | 213,669           | 1065                              | 5                            |
| 4. Bidar . .     | 126,618       | 144,160           | 1129                              | 6                            |
| 5. Bijapur . .   | 330,282       | 361,151           | 1086                              | 6                            |
| 6. Chikmagalur . | 120,054       | 133,685           | 1106                              | 6                            |
| 7. Chitradurga . | 227,371       | 238,179           | 1042                              | 6                            |
| 8. Coorg . .     | 60,986        | 74,006            | 1206                              | 5                            |
| 9. Dharwar . .   | 361,426       | 402,352           | 1102                              | 6                            |
| 10. Gulbarga .   | 293,234       | 325,383           | 1096                              | 5                            |
| 11. Hassan . .   | 171,442       | 198,225           | 1150                              | 6                            |
| 12. Kolar . .    | 263,840       | 273,399           | 1028                              | 6                            |
| 13. Mandya . .   | 168,094       | 206,728           | 1221                              | 6                            |
| 14. Mysore . .   | 311,270       | 381,757           | 1221                              | 5                            |

| 1                  | 2       | 3       | 4    | 5 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|------|---|
| 15. North Kanara . | 134,638 | 148,240 | 1092 | 6 |
| 16. Raichur .      | 252,268 | 275,281 | 1080 | 5 |
| 17. Shimoga .      | 205,664 | 221,237 | 1068 | 6 |
| 18. South Kanara . | 296,170 | 313,437 | 1053 | 6 |
| 19. Tumkur . .     | 280,210 | 291,440 | 1036 | 6 |

We find that in all the districts, the households exceed the houses. The number of households per 1000 houses gives us an idea of the shortage of housing in our State. We also see from the table that the average size of a household in the State is fairly large, being 6.

There is, no doubt, over crowding because some households have to share houses. But these households are more fortunate than the 38,274 households or 118,189 persons in this State that have literally no roof over their heads. For them, the earth is the floor and the sky their roof. They are the houseless and include pavement dwellers, beggars and others who live out in the open. Let us, at this point, remember that a house for census purposes includes anything from the finest bungalows to the humble huts made of flattened tin or leaves. The houseless do not have even the latter.

We defined a household as a group of persons who live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. Obviously, therefore, students in a hostel, friends sharing a room, patients in a hospital or even prisoners in a jail are



all households, though they may not be related to each other. Such households are called Institutional Households. In Mysore State, there are 26,078 such institutional households consisting of 212,825 persons.

So far we have tried to compare only the numbers of households and houses, and we found that the households exceed the number of houses. This does not mean that the households living in houses have adequate accommodation or conveniences. Housing can be said to be adequate only if essential conveniences such as water supply and sanitation are available and if the rooms are fairly sufficient. Unfortunately, we do not have reliable information whether all houses have water or sanitary facilities, and it would be quite reasonable to assume that these are not available in the majority of cases. But the census gives us some idea whether households have enough living space or, in other words, enough number of rooms. For census purposes a room is defined as having four walls with a roof overhead and being wide and long enough for a person to sleep in; it should, in other words, have a length not less than 2 metres, a width of at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  metres and a height of about 2 metres. In Mysore State, nearly 49% of the households live in one room houses. Since the average size of such households is about 5 persons, we can see how very crowded the vast majority of the households are. About 31% of the households live in 2 room houses and another 11% in 3 room houses. Even in the case of these households the average number of persons per room

is about 3. Now, what does this mean? It means, very simply, that the housing in our State is inadequate and that nearly 90% of our households do not have enough room. This makes us think, does it not, and would we not be correct in planning only for a type of housing which is cheap and can be built in large numbers?

### **The Growth of Population:**

It was mentioned that there are 29,299,014 persons in Mysore State according to the 1971 Census. According to the 1961 Census there were 23,586,772 persons in the State. Thus, in 10 years we have increased by more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million people. Obviously, our numbers are growing but it is necessary for us to know how fast our population is increasing, what our population was in earlier years and how many we are likely to be in the future.

Before we consider the way our population has been growing, we must try to understand the method of calculating population changes. Everybody knows that a birth adds to the population and that a death reduces it. The difference between the births and deaths, with births exceeding deaths, is the increase in the population and this increase is called the 'natural increase'. The population of an area can also increase when a large number of people from other areas move in. This is called migration but in our State, though migration does take place, the increase of population is mainly the result of births exceeding deaths. We saw how the population of Mysore State has increased from 23,586,772 in 1961 to 29,299,014 in 1971,

the actual increase being 5,712,242. The increase in population between 1961 and 1971 can be expressed as a percentage which would be  $\frac{5,712,242 \times 100}{23,586,772}$  or 24.22%. We can therefore say that between 1961 and 1971 the population of the State has increased by 24.22%. We shall use this method of calculating population increases in this book, but it is obvious that we cannot conclude that population has increased by 5,71,224 every year equally. Population actually increases according to the "compound interest law" which we studied in our school arithmetic. But it is enough for our purpose if we consider only the percentage variations over the years from 1901 onwards.

Before we consider the changes in the population of Mysore State, it would be interesting and instructive to know something of the way the populations of the world and of our country have increased. It has been estimated that there were only about ten to fifteen million people in the world at the end of the Stone Age. By the beginning of the Christian era, the population is estimated as having been about 250 millions. The population of the world at selected years thereafter is indicated in Table 2.8.<sup>2</sup>

- 
2. Table 2.8 is based on Table 56, Page 245 "Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India" by S. Chandrasekhar, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1972 and on Table 1 in the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1970.

**TABLE 2.8**  
**Population of the world at selected years**

| Year    | Estimated world<br>Population (millions) |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|---------|------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| 1       | 2                                        |   |   |   |   |   |      |
| A. D. 1 | .                                        | . | . | . | . | . | 250  |
| 1650    | .                                        | . | . | . | . | . | 565  |
| 1830    | .                                        | . | . | . | . | . | 1000 |
| 1925    | .                                        | . | . | . | . | . | 2000 |
| 1960    | .                                        | . | . | . | . | . | 3008 |
| 1970    | .                                        | . | . | . | . | . | 3632 |
| 2000    | .                                        | . | . | . | . | . | 6500 |

“It took all the vast stretch of time from the emergence of Cro-Magnon man 30,000 years ago to the beginning of the Christian era for the world’s population to reach 250 millions. Again, it took sixteen and half centuries from A.D. 1 to A.D. 1650 for the world’s population to double and become half a billion. But a little more than three centuries later, 1650—1960, the population soared to three billion—a six-fold increase... No matter how one looks at this phenomenon, there has not only been a great multiplication but the multiplication itself has been at an accelerating rate... In other words, roughly every time the clock ticks, day and night, there is another hungry mouth to be fed and taken care of. Every day more than 170,000 people are added to the existing population. That is, every year about 130 million babies are born and about 60 million persons of all age groups die, leaving a net addition of some 70 million to the existing population. This is

population explosion—par excellence”.<sup>3</sup> In the 35 years after 1970, the population of the world will have doubled.

### Growth of Population in India

The changes in the population of India are similar. The population increased slowly at first and then rapidly. It has been estimated that India's population was about 100 million in 300 B.C. and only 194 millions in 1867 A.D. It is only after the census was regularly taken in India from 1871 that we have a fairly accurate idea about the size of the population of our country. The population in India at each of the Censuses from 1901 onwards is indicated in Table 2.9. The actual change in numbers and the growth rates are also indicated.

TABLE 2.9  
Population of India, 1901 to 1971

| Census Year  | Population  | Increase (or decrease) in number | Growth Rate in per cent |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)          | (2)         | (3)                              | (4)                     |
| 1901 . . . . | 238,337,313 | ..                               | ..                      |
| 1911 . . . . | 252,005,470 | +13,668,157                      | 5.73                    |
| 1921 . . . . | 251,239,492 | —765,978                         | —0.30                   |
| 1931 . . . . | 278,867,430 | +27,627,938                      | 11.00                   |

<sup>3</sup> P. 245-6, “Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India,” S. Chandrasekhar, George Allen & Unwin, 1972.

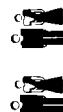
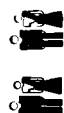
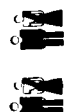
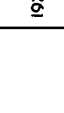
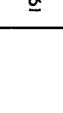
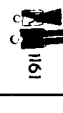
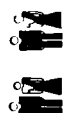
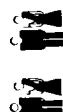
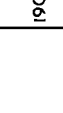
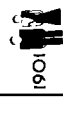
| 1            | 2           | 3            | 4     |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| 1941 . . . . | 318,539,060 | +39,671,630  | 14.23 |
| 1951 . . . . | 360,950,365 | +42,411,305  | 13.31 |
| 1961 . . . . | 439,072,582 | +78,122,217  | 21.64 |
| 1971 . . . . | 547,949,809 | +108,877,227 | 24.80 |

From this Table, we clearly see how the population of India has increased rapidly after 1921. There was a slight fall in population between 1911 and 1921 due to famines in some areas and the great Influenza Epidemic that swept through the country after the First World War of 1914-18. But after 1921, the population has increased rapidly. The rapid increases in the population are strikingly brought out when we consider changes every 20 years. Between 1901 and 1921, the population increased by about 13 millions but in the next 20 years, from 1921 to 1941, it increased by 67 millions. Thereafter, in the next 20 years, between 1941 and 1961, the increase was 120 millions, which is nearly double that during 1921 and 1941. We must notice that in just ten years between 1961 and 1971, the population increased by nearly 109 millions. The addition of 109 millions in the ten years between 1961 and 1971 is, incidentally, slightly more than the population of Japan and about half that of the United States.

We must ask ourselves why the population of India is increasing so rapidly. The size of the population obviously depends on the number of births and deaths that take place. Births add to the population while deaths deplete

# INDIA

## GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1971



1 SYMBOL = 20,000,000 MALES/FEMALES





it. In addition to births and deaths, the population of an area increases or decreases if a large number of people leave the area or come into it. This movement of people from one area to another is called migration. We do have migration in India, with people coming into the country from abroad or leaving it to go abroad. But the numbers of such migrants are not high, compared to the size of the population. We can, therefore, ignore the effects of migration. Only births and deaths are, therefore, considered. Evidently, the birth rate exceeds the death rate; otherwise, the population would not continue to increase (The birth and death rates are defined as the number of births per 1000 population and number of deaths per 1000 population respectively). In India, about 1901 the birth rate was 45.8 and the death rate 44.4. By 1961, the birth rate was 41.7 but the death rate was reduced by nearly half to 22.8. In 1970, it is estimated that the birth rate is 37.0 and the death rate 15.9. The steep fall in death rates between 1901 and 1971 is much greater than the fall in the birth rates. The result, of course, is a high rise in the population. In our country, therefore, the increases in population are mainly due to the faster decrease in the death rates.

The death rates have fallen steeply, particularly after 1921, due to certain specific reasons. Before this period, famines used to occur which took away a lot of people and diseases such as malaria, plague, small-pox etc., used to work havoc, resulting in a very large number of deaths. But with the improvements in the transport and communi-

cation system, famines have been controlled. Intensive public health measures such as the spraying of DDT, inoculation and vaccination have also controlled the epidemics. These measures reduced the death rates considerably and rapidly, but the birth rates have not fallen equally fast. The population has, therefore, increased rapidly.

### Growth of Population in Mysore State

We can now consider the population history of Mysore State. The population of Mysore State from 1901 onwards is presented in Table 2.10.

TABLE 2.10  
Population of Mysore State, 1901 to 1971

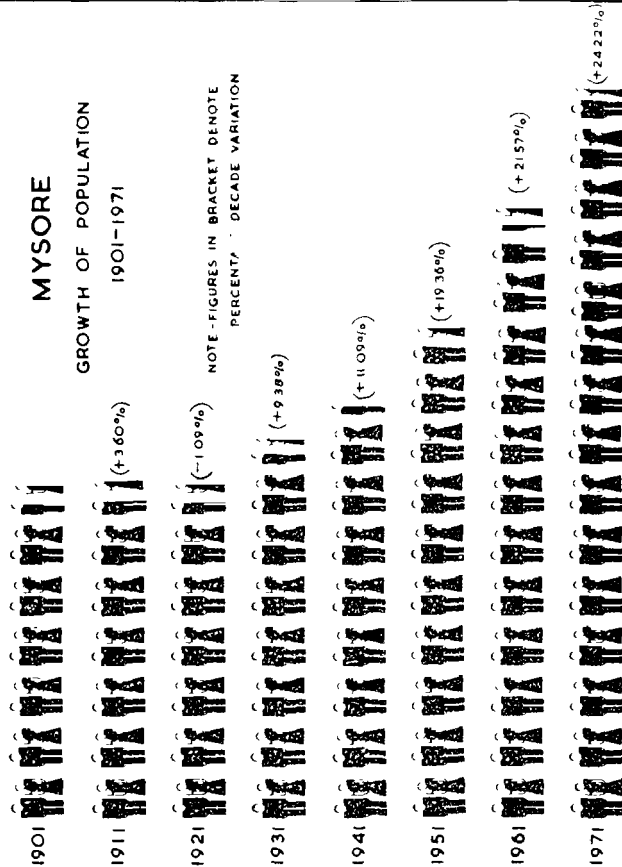
| Census Year  | Population | Increase or decrease in number | Growth rate in percent |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)          | (2)        | (3)                            | (4)                    |
| 1901 . . . . | 13,054,754 | ..                             | ..                     |
| 1911 . . . . | 13,525,251 | +470,497                       | 3.60                   |
| 1921 . . . . | 13,377,599 | —147,652                       | —1.09                  |
| 1931 . . . . | 14,632,992 | +1,255,393                     | 9.38                   |
| 1941 . . . . | 16,255,368 | +1,622,376                     | 11.09                  |
| 1951 . . . . | 19,401,956 | +3,146,588                     | 19.36                  |
| 1961 . . . . | 23,586,772 | +4,184,816                     | 21.57                  |
| 1971 . . . . | 29,299,014 | +5,712,242                     | 24.22                  |

# MYSORE

## GROWTH OF POPULATION

1901-1971

NOTE - FIGURES IN BRACKET DENOTE  
PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION



1 SYMBOL = 1,000,000 MALES / FEMALES



The pattern of change of the population in Mysore State is almost similar to that of the country. The year 1921 is a turning point, with the population increasing rapidly thereafter. In the 30 years between 1901 and 1931, the population of Mysore increased by only about a million and a half, but in the next 40 years, between 1931 and 1971, it has more than doubled. The rapid increases are, as we saw earlier, due to the rapid fall in the death rates. Before 1921, there were severe checks on the population such as famines and epidemics and persistent local diseases such as malaria in the Malnad areas, which increased the death rate. There are fairly detailed descriptions of the famines in the State from 1782 and some part or other of the State was under famine conditions intermittently. Plague, cholera, influenza and malaria also ravaged parts of the State. But after 1921, the improvement in communications and the control of diseases by effective public health measures reduced the death rates considerably. The reduction in death rates has taken place over a short period of about 40 to 50 years and that is the main reason for the great increase in population.

From Table 2.10 we see that the growth rate of the population of Mysore State between 1961 and 1971 is 24.22%. The all-India growth rate for this period is 24.80% which is slightly higher than that of this State. Among the States in the country, Nagaland has the highest growth rate of population between 1961 and 1971 of 39.88%. The growth rates of the other three Southern States are Andhra Pradesh 20.90%, Kerala 26.29% and

Tamil Nadu 22.30%. Among the southern States, Kerala has the highest growth rate of population, followed by Mysore. The population growth rate of Andhra Pradesh is lower than that of Mysore.

### **Growth of Population in the districts**

We can now consider the changes in the population of the districts. The population of each of the districts in the State at certain census years, the variation in numbers and the growth rates are indicated in Table 2.11.

**TABLE 2.11**  
**Variation in Population since 1901 in the districts**

| State/District        | Census Year | Population        | Variation in Population | Growth rate in per cent |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1                     | 2           | 3                 | 4                       | 5                       |
| <b>MYSORE STATE .</b> | <b>1901</b> | <b>13,054,754</b> |                         |                         |
|                       | <b>1941</b> | <b>16,255,368</b> | <b>3,200,614</b>        | <b>24.52</b>            |
|                       | <b>1961</b> | <b>23,586,772</b> | <b>7,331,404</b>        | <b>45.10</b>            |
|                       | <b>1971</b> | <b>29,299,014</b> | <b>5,712,242</b>        | <b>24.22</b>            |
| <b>Bangalore .</b>    | <b>1901</b> | <b>882,826</b>    |                         |                         |
|                       | <b>1941</b> | <b>1,449,025</b>  | <b>565,199</b>          | <b>64.02</b>            |
|                       | <b>1961</b> | <b>2,504,462</b>  | <b>1,055,437</b>        | <b>72.84</b>            |
|                       | <b>1971</b> | <b>3,365,515</b>  | <b>861,053</b>          | <b>34.38</b>            |

| 1                     | 2    | 3         | 4       | 5      |
|-----------------------|------|-----------|---------|--------|
| Belgaum . . . . .     | 1901 | 1,131,418 |         |        |
|                       | 1941 | 1,410,285 | 278,867 | 24.65  |
|                       | 1961 | 1,983,811 | 573,526 | 40.67  |
|                       | 1971 | 2,423,342 | 439,531 | 22.16  |
| Bellary . . . . .     | 1901 | 608,123   |         |        |
|                       | 1941 | 649,028   | 40,905  | 6.73   |
|                       | 1961 | 915,261   | 266,233 | 41.02  |
|                       | 1971 | 1,122,686 | 207,425 | 22.66  |
| Bidar . . . . .       | 1901 | 357,593   |         |        |
|                       | 1941 | 512,826   | 155,233 | 43.41  |
|                       | 1961 | 663,173   | 150,346 | 29.32  |
|                       | 1971 | 824,059   | 160,887 | 24.26  |
| Bijapur . . . . .     | 1901 | 903,092   |         |        |
|                       | 1941 | 1,175,757 | 272,665 | 30.19  |
|                       | 1961 | 1,660,178 | 484,421 | 41.20  |
|                       | 1971 | 1,985,591 | 325,413 | 19.60  |
| Chikmagalur . . . . . | 1901 | 359,270   |         |        |
|                       | 1941 | 358,290   | —980    | — 0.27 |
|                       | 1961 | 597,305   | 239,015 | 66.71  |
|                       | 1971 | 736,647   | 139,342 | 23.33  |
| Chitradurga . . . . . | 1901 | 510,625   |         |        |
|                       | 1941 | 726,281   | 215,656 | 42.23  |
|                       | 1961 | 1,094,284 | 368,003 | 50.67  |
|                       | 1971 | 1,397,456 | 303,172 | 27.71  |

| 1              | 2    | 3         | 4       | 5     |
|----------------|------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Coorg . . .    | 1901 | 180,607   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 168,726   | —11,881 | —6.58 |
|                | 1961 | 322,829   | 154,103 | 91.33 |
|                | 1971 | 378,291   | 55,462  | 17.18 |
| Dharwar . . .  | 1901 | 1,247,340 |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 1,351,356 | 104,016 | 8.34  |
|                | 1961 | 1,951,615 | 600,259 | 44.42 |
|                | 1971 | 2,342,213 | 390,598 | 20.01 |
| Gulbarga . . . | 1901 | 883,062   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 1,059,716 | 176,654 | 20.00 |
|                | 1961 | 1,399,457 | 339,741 | 32.06 |
|                | 1971 | 1,739,220 | 339,763 | 24.28 |
| Hassan . . .   | 1901 | 568,919   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 627,718   | 58,799  | 10.34 |
|                | 1961 | 895,847   | 268,129 | 42.71 |
|                | 1971 | 1,102,370 | 206,523 | 23.05 |
| Kolar . . .    | 1901 | 725,072   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 972,916   | 247,844 | 34.18 |
|                | 1961 | 1,290,144 | 317,228 | 32.61 |
|                | 1971 | 1,516,646 | 226,502 | 17.56 |
| Mandya . . .   | 1901 | 482,581   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 634,727   | 152,146 | 31.53 |
|                | 1961 | 899,210   | 264,483 | 41.67 |
|                | 1971 | 1,154,374 | 255,164 | 28.38 |



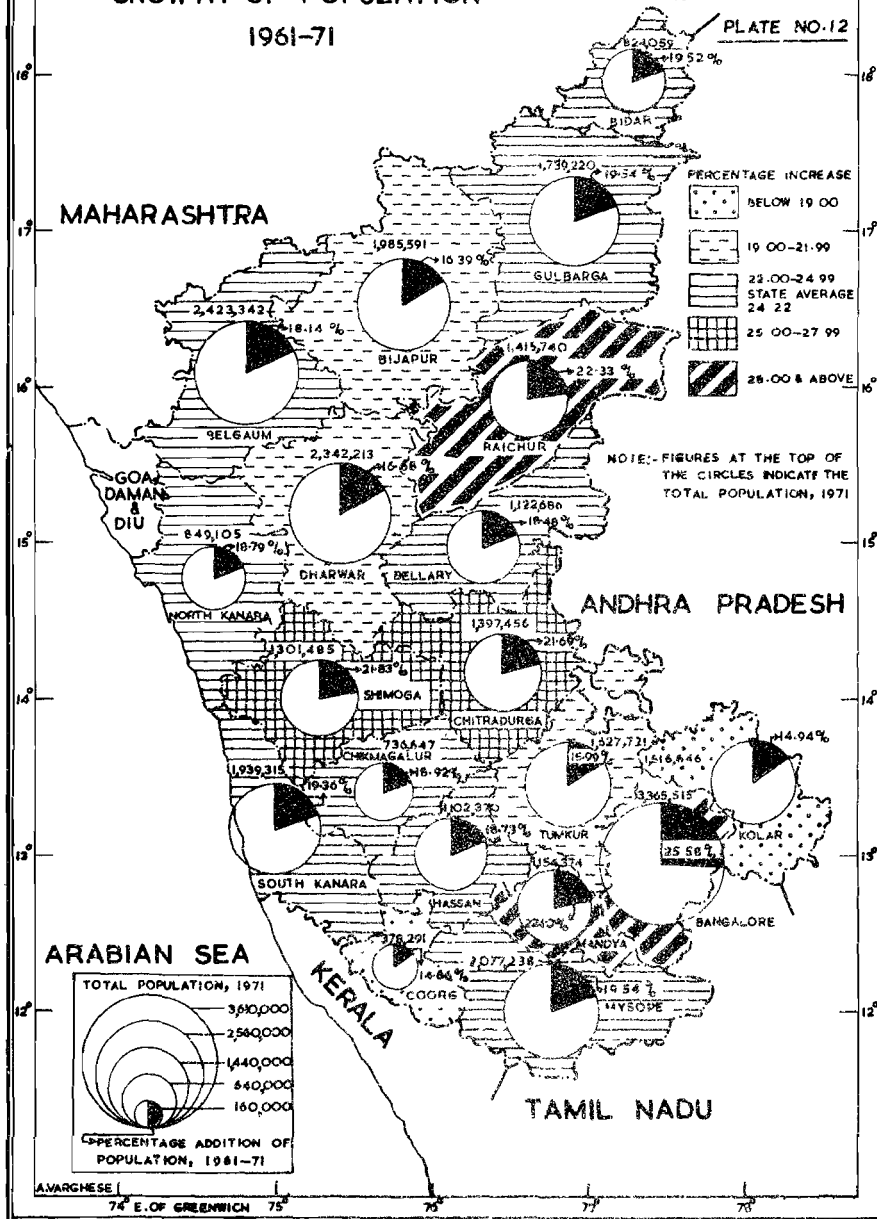
| 1              | 2    | 3         | 4       | 5     |
|----------------|------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Mysore . .     | 1901 | 924,663   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 1,178,994 | 254,331 | 27.51 |
|                | 1961 | 1,671,399 | 492,405 | 41.76 |
|                | 1971 | 2,077,238 | 405,839 | 24.28 |
| North Kanara . | 1901 | 454,490   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 441,157   | —13,333 | —2.93 |
|                | 1961 | 689,549   | 248,392 | 56.30 |
|                | 1971 | 849,105   | 159,556 | 23.14 |
| Raichur . .    | 1901 | 730,559   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 856,570   | 126,011 | 17.25 |
|                | 1961 | 1,099,642 | 243,072 | 28.38 |
|                | 1971 | 1,415,740 | 316,098 | 28.75 |
| Shimoga . .    | 1901 | 533,181   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 552,649   | 19,468  | 3.65  |
|                | 1961 | 1,017,368 | 464,719 | 84.09 |
|                | 1971 | 1,301,485 | 284,117 | 27.93 |
| South Kanara . | 1901 | 898,380   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 1,173,538 | 275,158 | 30.63 |
|                | 1961 | 1,563,837 | 390,299 | 33.26 |
|                | 1971 | 1,939,315 | 375,478 | 24.01 |
| Tumkur . .     | 1901 | 671,953   |         |       |
|                | 1941 | 955,809   | 283,856 | 42.24 |
|                | 1961 | 1,367,402 | 411,593 | 43.06 |
|                | 1971 | 1,627,721 | 260,319 | 19.04 |

Wide variations in the growth rates among the districts can be noticed but it would be interesting for us to consider a few important features of these changes. In the early decades, the Malnad districts of Chikmagalur, Coorg

and North Kanara actually decreased in population due to malaria which was rampant till about the 1940s. After the control of malaria in these areas, the rapid increases of population can be clearly seen. The control of malaria helped the plantations and gardens which grew coffee, oranges, areca-nut etc., in these areas to develop and this, in turn, resulted in people coming into these districts for employment in the plantations and gardens. Thus, we see how the control of a disease in an area can induce population growth. In Shimoga, which is also a Malnad district, there has been no fall in the population between 1901—41 but the increase is very small. Malaria was a dangerous disease here also and its control helped but the setting up of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works at Bhadravati induced people to come into the district. This movement has resulted in the slight increase between 1901—41 of population in this district. In Bellary, Dharwar and Raichur and in parts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Gulbarga famine or scarcity conditions used to reduce the number of people but the elimination of these calamities has induced the growth of population in these districts. The increases in the case of Bangalore, Chitradurga and Shimoga are due to the setting up of factories and the expansion of the cities in these districts. Bangalore City is now a major industrial centre and is also the capital of the State. Davanagere and Harihar in Chitradurga district are textile and engineering centres while the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in Bhadravati in Shimoga district has been expanded rapidly. In Bellary and Raichur districts, the irrigation facilities created over vast areas under the Tunga-

| Number of days of stay | Number of patients |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 0-20                   | 12                 |
| 20-40                  | 12                 |
| 40-60                  | 12                 |
| 60-80                  | 12                 |
| 80-100                 | 12                 |

STATE BOUNDARY \_\_\_\_\_  
DISTRICT 22 \_\_\_\_\_  
PLATE NO. 12





bhadra Project has induced a large number of people to move into the area for labour and cultivation of the land. The great benefits under the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam which Mandya district has obtained explain the increase in population in this district. We can thus see how the population of an area increases if the prosperity of the area improves. The districts in which the cities are located or industries are established or where irrigation is available resulting in better and more intensive agriculture have sizeable increases in population. But in all the districts the increase in actual numbers in the 10 years between 1961—71 is impressive.

### **Expectation of Life**

We have seen how one of the main reasons for the increases in population in the State and in the country has been the very good improvement in the standards of health and sanitation and the eradication of epidemics. These health measures have lengthened the span of life of the average Indian. The number of years that a person is likely to live, commencing from his birth, is called the 'expectation of life'. The expectation of life of the average Indian during various periods are indicated in Table 2.12<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Table 2.12 is from various sources. For the years 1872-1881 to 1931-1941, the data is culled from Table 15, P. 62, "Population of India and Pakistan" by Kingsley Davis, Princeton, 1951; for the years 1941-1950 and 1951-60 from P. 57, Paper No. 2 of 1963, 1961 Census Age Tables, Registrar-General, India; for 1968 and 1969 from page 95, Pocket Book of Population Statistics 1972, Registrar-General, India; for 1966-1970 from Registrar General's Newsletter, October, 1973, Vol. IX, No. 4, Registrar-General, India.

**TABLE 2.12**  
**Expectation of Life**

| Period              | Male  | Female |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| (1)                 | (2)   | (3)    |
| 1872-1881 . . . . . | 23.67 | 25.58  |
| 1881-1891 . . . . . | 24.59 | 25.54  |
| 1891-1901 . . . . . | 23.63 | 23.96  |
| 1901-1911 . . . . . | 22.59 | 23.31  |
| 1911-1921 . . . . . | 19.42 | 20.91  |
| 1921-1931 . . . . . | 26.91 | 26.56  |
| 1931-1941 . . . . . | 32.09 | 31.37  |
| 1941-1950 . . . . . | 32.45 | 31.66  |
| 1951-1960 . . . . . | 43.85 | 39.75  |
| 1968 . . . . .      | 49.7  | 47.3   |
| 1969 . . . . .      | 48.1  | 45.0   |
| 1966-1970 . . . . . | 53.2  | 51.9   |

These figures are approximately true for this State also. We clearly notice how the expectation of life of the average Indian has been increasing. This is good and desirable but it also means that the number also increases and services and employment have to increase proportionately.

### **Future trends in population**

We have seen how the populations of our country and of Mysore State have been increasing rapidly. If the

population continues to increase in this manner, what is likely to be our size in the future? If we assume that the growth rate will be about 24% over each decade, then the population of India and of Mysore State will almost double within the next 30 years. In other words, the population of India will be over a 1000 million by the year 2000 while Mysore's population will be around 58 millions. The numbers are likely to be very high indeed. The hope we have in having a lower population lies in the success of the family planning programmes. Let us see what the size of the population is likely to be if we can reduce the birth rates. It has been estimated that if we progressively reduce the birth rates so that the growth rate is reduced to 1.64% per year between 1976—81 then the population of India will be about 657 millions and even if this same rate is maintained, the population by the year 2000 will be about 765 millions as against over a 1000 million. Similarly, in Mysore State, the population by the year 2000 would be about 38 to 40 millions. The reduction in the size of the future population caused by a reduction of the birth rate is striking.





## CHAPTER III

### VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

From time immemorial people have been living in cities and villages. In the elementary history of our country that we learn in school we are told of Harappa and Mohenjadaró which were great cities. In our own experience, we notice how people are distributed between towns and villages of different sizes. The towns and cities are, in common parlance, called urban areas and the villages are called the rural area.

In the census also, it is customary to divide the population into the two broad groups of rural population and urban population. This distribution is important because the size and growth of urban population is an indicator of economic change. Towns and cities have developed due to various reasons. The early towns were commercial or administrative centres but with modern industrialisation, towns have come up or rapidly expanded. The development of the economy, the establishment of organised industries and the consequent expansion of commerce have all contributed to the growth of towns and cities. There is also another reason why the urban areas have been growing in population. The lack of employment in the villages and the expectation of employment in the towns, the better educational and medical facilities in the urban areas have also induced people to migrate from the villages to the towns. The causes for the growth of the urban areas indicated here are very general and we must recognise

the fact that the process is complicated but the importance of the urban areas must also be understood.

### **Definition of urban and rural areas.**

As mentioned, the population is divided into rural and urban. The definition of rural and urban areas cannot, in the nature of things be very precise. We cannot always say where a town or city ends and where the village begins since quite often people live in continuous stretches. But since we must have some way of recognising urban areas, certain conditions are laid down. Generally, an urban area is defined by the size of its population. But in the Indian census certain clear criteria were adopted. The definition of 'urban' adopted in the 1971 Census of India is as follows:—

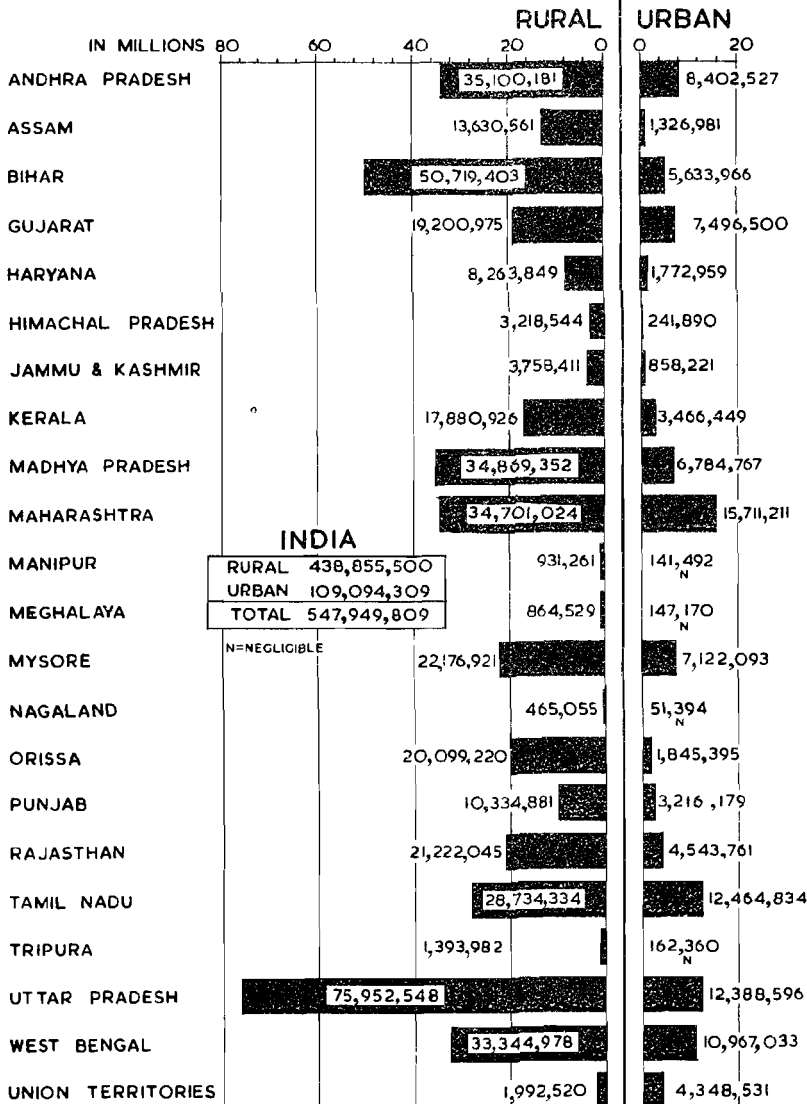
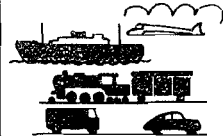
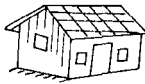
- (a) All places which are Municipalities, Corporations, Cantonments or Notified Areas;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
  - (i) a minimum population of 5,000
  - (ii) at least 75% of its male working population is non-agricultural, and
  - (iii) has a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (i.e. 1000 per sq. mile).

In addition to these criteria, if a place had a population of more than 10,000 and had the general characteristics of an urban area, such a place was also considered as a town. By applying the definition of an urban area, in Mysore

# INDIA

PLATE NO.13

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1971





State 245 places were classified as urban areas. But, from observation, we see that in a few cases some urban areas are so closely associated that to consider them separately would be unrealistic. For example, in the case of Bangalore City, there are large colonies such as the Bharat Electronics Ltd. Colony, the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory colony, the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. colony etc., which are, for all practical purposes, part of this city. Therefore, Bangalore is assumed as including all these colonies and, with them, we get Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. In this State, we have 5 urban agglomerations. These are Bangalore, Belgaum, Bhadravati, Kolar Gold Fields and Mangalore. The associated urban units which are included in these urban agglomerations are indicated in the table at the end of this chapter where all the towns are listed.

At the 1971 Census, 245 places were treated as urban but since some of them are included within the agglomerations mentioned, the actual number of towns for our purposes will be 230.

Obviously, all places which are not treated as urban are rural. The rural areas are the villages. There are 26,826 inhabited villages in Mysore State.

### **Distribution of population between the rural and urban areas:**

How many of us live in the towns and how many in the villages? Of the total population of the State of 29,299,014, the number that live in the 26,826 inhabited

villages is 22,176,921 while the 230 towns account for 7,122,093 persons. In Mysore State, therefore, 75.69% of the people live in the rural areas and 24.31% live in the urban areas.

We notice the very high proportion of people that live in the rural areas in the State. In the country as a whole 80% live in the villages and 20% in the towns. India is, as we know, an agricultural country as is our State. This is reflected in the proportion of population that lives in the villages. We are essentially a rural country. There are, of course, many countries where much larger proportions of the people live in urban area. For example, about 78% of the people in the United Kingdom is urban, only 22% being rural. Similarly, the urban proportions are 73% in Canada, 69% in the U.S.A. and 68% in Japan. These are all highly urbanised countries.

In Mysore State, about one-fourth of the population is urban but this proportion varies among the States as will be seen from Table 3.1.

**TABLE 3.1**  
**Proportion (in per cent) of Urban Population in the States.**

| India/States      |   | Proportion<br>of Urban<br>Population<br>in % |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------------------|
|                   | 1 | 2                                            |
| <b>INDIA</b>      | . | <b>19.91</b>                                 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | . | 19.31                                        |
| 2. Assam          | . | 8.87                                         |

|                               | 1 | 2            |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 3. Bihar . . . . .            |   | 10.00        |
| 4. Gujarat . . . . .          |   | 28.08        |
| 5. Haryana . . . . .          |   | 17.66        |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . . |   | 6.99         |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .  |   | 18.59        |
| 8. Kerala . . . . .           |   | 16.24        |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .   |   | 16.30        |
| 10. Maharashtra . . . . .     |   | 31.17        |
| 11. Manipur . . . . .         |   | 13.19        |
| 12. Meghalaya . . . . .       |   | 14.54        |
| 13. MYSORE . . . . .          |   | <b>24.31</b> |
| 14. Nagaland . . . . .        |   | 9.95         |
| 15. Orissa . . . . .          |   | 8.41         |
| 16. Punjab . . . . .          |   | 23.73        |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . . .       |   | 17.63        |
| 18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .      |   | 30.26        |
| 19. Tripura . . . . .         |   | 10.43        |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .   |   | 14.00        |
| 21. West Bengal . . . . .     |   | 24.75        |

Among the States, the most urbanised is Maharashtra with 31.17% of its population in the urban areas, while Himachal Pradesh, with only 6.99% of its population in urban areas, is the least urbanised. In Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Orissa, less than 10% of the population is urban. Among the four southern States, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised, followed by Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

## The Rural Population

The rural population consists of those who live in the villages. The village is a well-recognised unit and the boundaries of every village are defined in the records of the Revenue Department. All villages are not necessarily inhabited. There are a few villages which are uninhabited and these are called “Becharak” villages, which literally means “without a light”. Of the 29,533 villages in Mysore State, 2,707 are becharak villages and 26,826 are inhabited villages. The number of inhabited villages in the districts is indicated in Table No. 3.2.

TABLE 3.2

### Number of inhabited villages in the districts

| State/District        | No. of<br>inhabited<br>villages |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1)                   | (2)                             |
| <b>MYSORE STATE .</b> | <b>26,826</b>                   |
| 1. Bangalore          | 2,470                           |
| 2. Belgaum            | 1,158                           |
| 3. Bellary            | 589                             |
| 4. Bidar              | 591                             |
| 5. Bijapur            | 1,239                           |
| 6. Chikmagalur        | 984                             |
| 7. Chitradurga        | 1,250                           |
| 8. Coorg              | 291                             |
| 9. Dharwar            | 1,337                           |



|                            | 1 | 2     |
|----------------------------|---|-------|
| 10. Gulbarga . . . . .     |   | 1,304 |
| 11. Hassan . . . . .       |   | 2,316 |
| 12. Kolar . . . . .        |   | 2,828 |
| 13. Mandya . . . . .       |   | 1,339 |
| 14. Mysore . . . . .       |   | 1,593 |
| 15. North Kanara . . . . . |   | 1,295 |
| 16. Raichur . . . . .      |   | 1,387 |
| 17. Shimoga . . . . .      |   | 1,741 |
| 18. South Kanara . . . . . |   | 662   |
| 19. Tumkur . . . . .       |   | 2,452 |

The populations of the villages vary considerably, many of them being very small and some of them very large. In Mysore State, there are 9 villages with a population of more than 10,000. These are Shedbal, Ugar Khund and Madhabhavi in Belgaum district, Mulgund and Mundargi in Dharwar district. Wadi in Gulbarga district, Hutti in Raichur district and Buntwal and Vittal in South Kanara district. Of the other inhabited villages in the State, 252 have population between 5,000 to 9,999, 2014 between 2,000 to 4,999, 4,556 between 1,000 to 1,999, 7,082 between 500 to 999, 7,974 between 200 to 499 and 4,939 below 200.

We can see that nearly half of the villages in the State are small villages with population less than 500. But these small villages, though large in number, account for only about 15% of the rural population. The populations of the villages vary among the districts. In some districts the highest proportion of the rural population is in small

villages while in some other districts it is in big villages. The districts can be grouped as shown below on the basis of the size of the villages in which the highest proportion of the rural population live—

| 200 to 499 | 500 to 999                                          | 1000 to 1999                                                                           | 2000 to 4999                                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kolar      | Bangalore<br>Hassan<br>Raichur<br>Shimoga<br>Tumkur | Bidar<br>Bijapur<br>Chikmagalur<br>Chitradurga<br>Coorg<br>Dharwar<br>Mardya<br>Mysore | Belgaum<br>Bellary<br>Gulbarga<br>North Kanara<br>South Kanara |

Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan form a continuous belt of small villages with population below 1,000. Hassan and Kolar districts have a very large number of small villages. In both Hassan and Kolar districts slightly more than 90% of the villages have a population below 1,000 and nearly 75% of the rural population of these districts live in these villages. In sharp contrast, nearly 90% of the villages in South Kanara district have a population above 1,000. In fact, in this district, more than half the rural population lives in large-sized villages between 2,000 to 5,000. The other districts fall between these two extremes of Hassan and Kolar where the rural population is mostly in small villages and South Kanara where they are mostly in big villages.

The average population of a village in 1971 in Mysore State is 827. In 1961 it was 695. The increase in population is reflected in the higher average population of a vill-

age. The average population of a village in the district, is indicated in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3

## Average population of a village in the districts

| Districts by Regions   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | Average<br>population<br>of a<br>village |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------------------------|
| (1)                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | (2)                                      |
| <b>COASTAL</b>         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |                                          |
| South Kanara           | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2336                                     |
| <b>MALNAD</b>          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |                                          |
| Chikmagalur            | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 632                                      |
| Coorg                  | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1098                                     |
| North Kanara           | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 539                                      |
| Shimoga                | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 571                                      |
| <b>NORTHERN MAIDAN</b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |                                          |
| Belgaum                | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1663                                     |
| Bellary                | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1389                                     |
| Bidar                  | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1193                                     |
| Bijapur                | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1263                                     |
| Dharwar                | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1200                                     |
| Gulbarga               | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1097                                     |
| Raichur                | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 864                                      |
| <b>SOUTHERN MAIDAN</b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |                                          |
| Bangalore              | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 607                                      |
| Chitradurga            | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 892                                      |

|        | (1)       | (2) |
|--------|-----------|-----|
| Hassan | . . . . . | 411 |
| Kolar  | . . . . . | 426 |
| Mandya | . . . . . | 744 |
| Mysore | . . . . . | 972 |
| Tumkur | . . . . . | 586 |

The average size of a village is highest in South Kanara district. This is typical of the coastal belt. In the Malnad districts, the average population is low. But we notice that, among the districts in the Malnad area, the average population of a village in Coorg district is much higher than that in the other three districts in the Malnad. This is because Coorg is almost completely a plantation area and plantation villages tend to be bigger. The villages in the Northern Maidan are generally large-sized. These villages are spread out and large because they have been located mostly near sources of water. The villages in the Southern Maidan are smaller and are numerous because water resources are more abundant in this area.

### **The Urban Population**

We may now consider some of the important features of the urban population in the State. As mentioned earlier, 7,122,093 persons or 24.31% of the population of the State live in urban areas. Now, the total area of the State is 191,773 sq. kms. while that of all the urban areas put together is only 3,134 sq. kms. In other words, 24.31% of the people of the State live in 1.63% of the area of the

State. This, by itself, should arouse our interest in the urban population.

The proportion of urban population among the districts varies, as will be seen from Table 3.4.

TABLE 3.4

## Urban Population in the Districts

| State/Districts           |  | Total<br>Popu-<br>lation | Urban<br>Popu-<br>lation | Percen-<br>tage of<br>urban<br>popu-<br>lation<br>to total<br>popu-<br>lation |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                       |  | (2)                      | (3)                      | (4)                                                                           |
| <b>MYSORE STATE . . .</b> |  | <b>29,299,014</b>        | <b>7,122,093</b>         | <b>24.31</b>                                                                  |
| 1. Bangalore . . .        |  | 3,365,515                | 1,865,754                | 55.44                                                                         |
| 2. Belgaum . . .          |  | 2,423,342                | 497,793                  | 20.54                                                                         |
| 3. Bellary . . .          |  | 1,122,686                | 304,772                  | 27.15                                                                         |
| 4. Bidar . . .            |  | 824,059                  | 119,131                  | 14.46                                                                         |
| 5. Bijapur . . .          |  | 1,985,591                | 421,175                  | 21.21                                                                         |
| 6. Chikmagalur . . .      |  | 736,647                  | 115,078                  | 15.62                                                                         |
| 7. Chitradurga . . .      |  | 1,397,456                | 282,952                  | 20.25                                                                         |
| 8. Coorg . . .            |  | 378,291                  | 58,691                   | 15.51                                                                         |
| 9. Dharwar . . .          |  | 2,342,213                | 737,973                  | 31.51                                                                         |
| 10. Gulbarga . . .        |  | 1,739,220                | 309,276                  | 17.78                                                                         |
| 11. Hassan . . .          |  | 1,102,370                | 149,411                  | 13.55                                                                         |
| 12. Kolar . . .           |  | 1,516,646                | 313,115                  | 20.65                                                                         |
| 13. Mandya . . .          |  | 1,154,374                | 158,788                  | 13.76                                                                         |

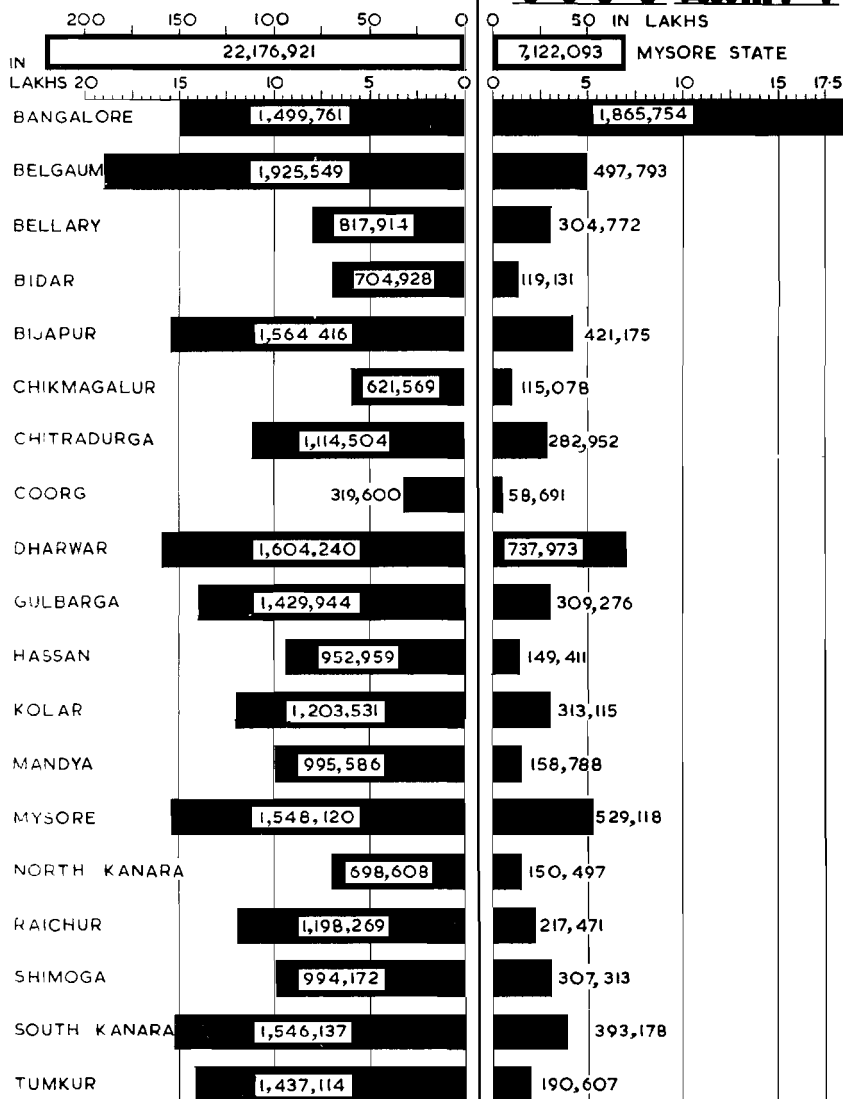
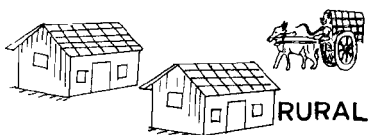
| (1)                      | (2)       | (3)     | (4)   |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| 14. Mysore . . . .       | 2,077,238 | 529,118 | 25.47 |
| 15. North Kanara . . . . | 849,105   | 150,497 | 17.72 |
| 16. Raichur . . . .      | 1,415,740 | 217,471 | 15.36 |
| 17. Shimoga . . . .      | 1,301,485 | 307,313 | 23.61 |
| 18. South Kanara . . . . | 1,939,315 | 393,178 | 20.27 |
| 19. Tumkur . . . .       | 1,627,721 | 190,607 | 11.71 |

Among the districts, Bangalore has the highest proportion of urban population. In other words, it is the most highly urbanised district in the State. Over half the population of this district is in the urban areas. The very high proportion of urban population in Bangalore district can be attributed to the population of Bangalore City. The other districts in which more than 20% of the population live in the urban areas are Dharwar, Bellary, Mysore, Shimoga, Bijapur, Kolar, Belgaum, South Kanara and Chitradurga. These districts contain large cities or other places of industrial or commercial importance which attract people. Bangalore, naturally, is the main urban area in Bangalore district. It is also the biggest city in the State. It is the capital of the State and many large industries, educational institutions and commercial offices are situated in it. In the other districts, large cities or important towns are situated such as Hubli-Dharwar City in Dharwar district, Bellary city and Hospet in Bellary district, Mysore City in Mysore district, Shimoga and Bhadravati cities in Shimoga district, Bijapur city and Bagalkot in Bijapur district, Kolar Gold Fields City and

# MYSORE

PLATE NO-14

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1971







Kolar in Kolar district, Belgaum City in Belgaum district, Mangalore City in South Kanara district and Chitradurga and Davanagere City in Chitradurga district. In the other districts, urbanisation is less than 20%.

### **Distribution of Towns by population size**

The proportion of population in a district living in the urban areas gives us an idea of the scale of urbanisation in the district. But the urban population is spread over urban areas, or towns as we call them, of many sizes. Some towns are big and some are small. To help us understand the distribution of the urban population among the towns, we can classify towns according to their population size as follows—

| Class of Town       | Population        |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                 | (2)               |
| Class I . . . . .   | 100,000 and above |
| Class II . . . . .  | 50,000 to 99,999  |
| Class III . . . . . | 20,000 to 49,999  |
| Class IV . . . . .  | 10,000 to 19,999  |
| Class V . . . . .   | 5,000 to 9,999    |
| Class VI . . . . .  | Less than 5,000   |

The Class I towns, or all places with a population of one lakh and over, are called cities. As has been mentioned earlier, there are 230 towns in the State. The number of towns in each class and the urban population contributed by such towns are indicated in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5

**Distribution of Town and Urban Population by Class**

| Class       |          |   |   | Number of Towns | Population | Proportion in percent of total urban population |
|-------------|----------|---|---|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| (1)         |          |   |   | (2)             | (3)        | (4)                                             |
| I           | (Cities) | . | . | 12              | 3,636,364  | 51.06                                           |
| II          | .        | . | . | 9               | 587,056    | 8.24                                            |
| III         | .        | . | . | 38              | 1,095,459  | 15.38                                           |
| IV          | .        | . | . | 99              | 1,377,925  | 19.35                                           |
| V           | .        | . | . | 46              | 337,528    | 4.74                                            |
| VI          | .        | . | . | 26              | 87,761     | 1.23                                            |
| All classes |          |   |   | 230             | 7,122,093  | 100                                             |

The towns are listed under each class at the end of this chapter but we may note the names of the 12 cities. The cities in the State and the urban areas that are considered as constituting these cities are as follows—

1. Bangalore City —

Bangalore Corporation and Trust Board Area

Bharat Electronics Ltd., Township

Devarajeevanahalli

Hindusthan Aircraft Ltd., Sanitary Board Area

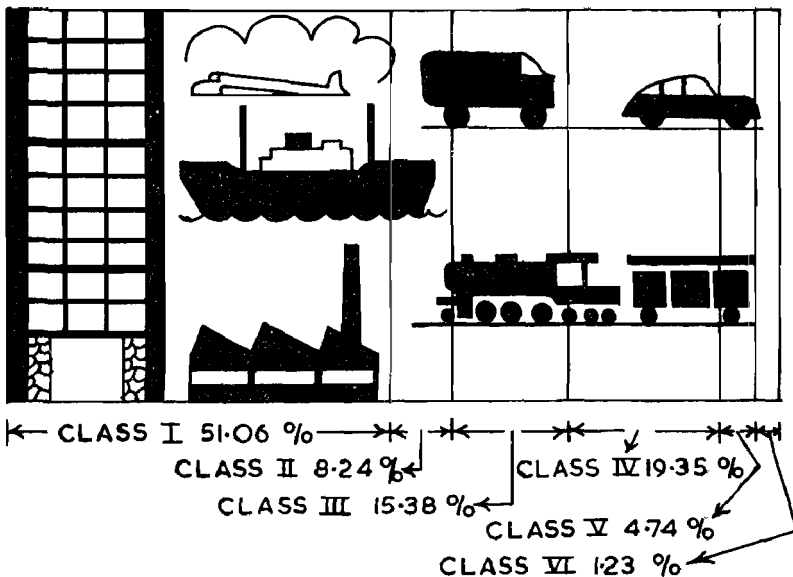
Hindusthan Aircraft Ltd., Township

Hindusthan Machine Tools Township

Indian Telephone Industries Notified Area

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY CLASS SIZE, 1971





Jalahalli

Kadugondanahalli

2. Belgaum City —  
Belgaum Municipal Area  
Belgaum Cantonment Area
3. Bellary City —  
Bellary Municipal Area
4. Bijapur City—  
Bijapur Municipal Area
5. Davanagere City —  
Davanagere Municipal Area
6. Hubli-Dharwar City —  
Hubli-Dharwar Corporation Area
7. Gulbarga City—  
Gulbarga Municipal Area
8. Kolar Gold Fields City —  
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area  
Robertsonpet.
9. Mysore City —  
Mysore Municipal Area
10. Bhadravati City —  
Bhadravati Municipal Area  
Bhadravati New Town Board Area

## 11. Shimoga City —

Shimoga Municipal Area

## 12. Mangalore City —

Mangalore Municipal Area

Derebail

Kankanadi

Padavu

Ullal

One very important feature that we must notice is the concentration of the urban population in the cities. The 12 cities in Mysore State account for more than half the urban population in the State. The contribution to the urban population by the towns of other sizes is much smaller, the smallest contribution of 1.23% being from the 26 Class VI towns. The contributions to the urban population by the 46 Class V and 9 Class II towns are also small. The Class III and IV towns contribute larger proportions of the urban population in the State, but we must also notice that the number of such towns is also high.

### **Growth of urban population and of the towns**

The urban population of the State has increased from about a million and a half in 1901 to over seven million in 1971. The urban population in the State at each of the censuses from 1901 is indicated in Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6

## Urban Population in Mysore State, 1901 to 1971

| Year         | Urban<br>Population | Increase or<br>decrease in<br>each decade | Growth<br>rate in % |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)          | (2)                 | (3)                                       | (4)                 |
| 1901 . . . . | 1,639,900           | ..                                        | ..                  |
| 1911 . . . . | 1,563,772           | —76,128                                   | —4.64               |
| 1921 . . . . | 1,840,687           | +276,915                                  | 17.71               |
| 1931 . . . . | 2,239,134           | +398,447                                  | 21.65               |
| 1941 . . . . | 2,753,967           | +514,833                                  | 22.99               |
| 1951 . . . . | 4,453,480           | +1,699,513                                | 61.71               |
| 1961 . . . . | 5,266,493           | +813,013                                  | 18.26               |
| 1971 . . . . | 7,122,093           | +1,855,600                                | 35.23               |

We notice that, except for a slight fall between 1901-11, there has been a steady increase in the urban population. The urban population is spread out in all the towns but the towns have not grown uniformly. The population of a town grows bigger due to various reasons as, for example, the location of industries in it, the increase in its commercial or educational importance, or because large government offices are established in it, etc. Also, towns which are already important, seem to grow faster. This is clear if we study the growth rates of the towns by class from 1901 onwards as presented in Table 3.7.

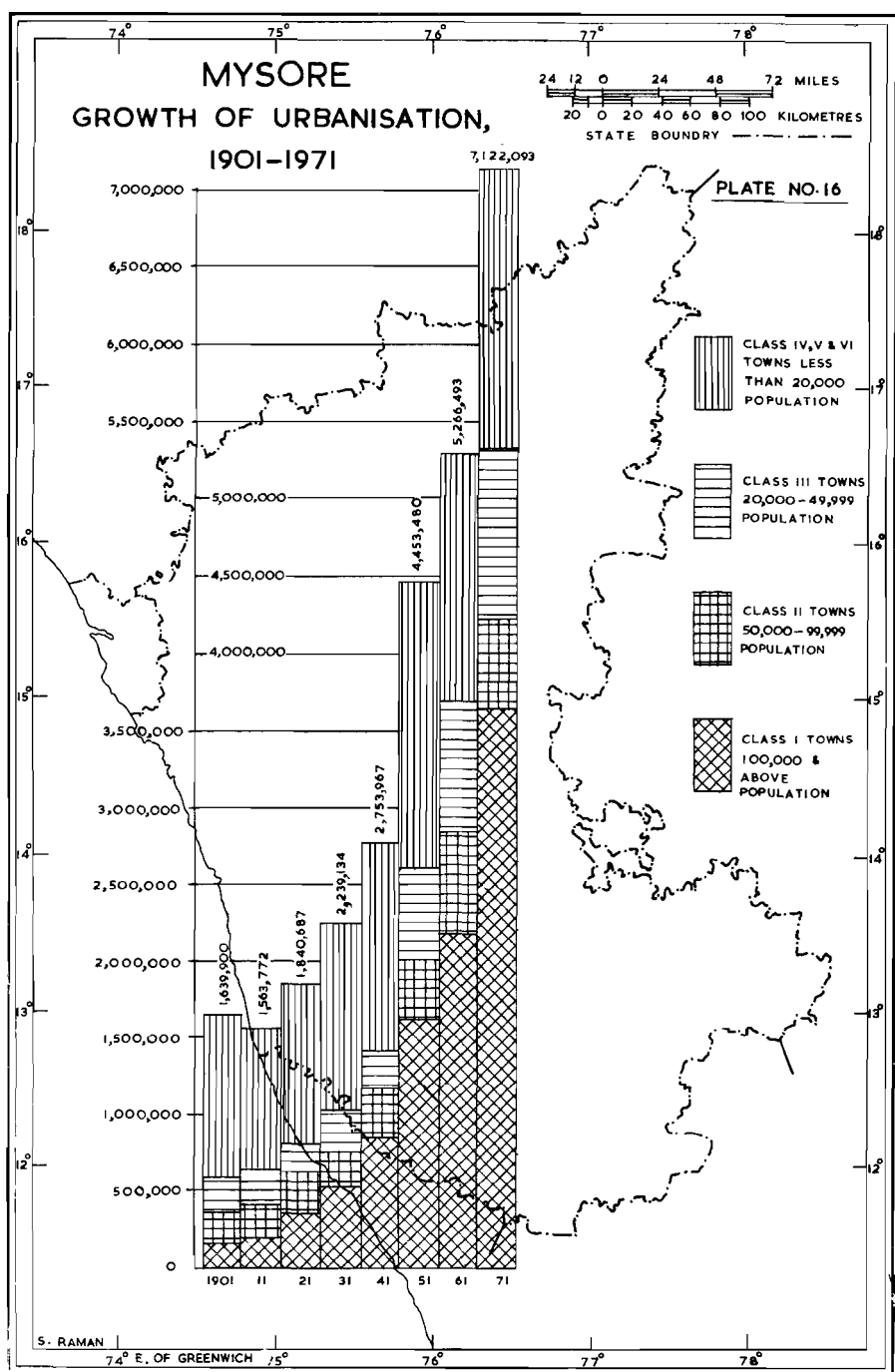
TABLE 3.7

**Growth Rates of Population in Towns by Class, 1901-71**  
(in per cent)

| Class | 1901<br>1911 | 1911<br>1921 | 1921<br>1931 | 1931<br>1941 | 1941<br>1951 | 1951<br>1961 | 1961<br>1971 |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1)   | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)          | (8)          |
| I     | 19.14        | 78.64        | 58.95        | 55.14        | 93.31        | 34.25        | 67.87        |
| II    | 2.63         | 32.55        | -24.48       | 56.37        | 16.65        | 70.38        | -11.38       |
| III   | 7.25         | -28.92       | 52.46        | -11.69       | 149.74       | 42.33        | 30.39        |
| IV    | -14.62       | 57.74        | 19.95        | 40.54        | 39.26        | 35.69        | 34.19        |
| V     | -15.35       | -1.69        | 24.74        | 10.26        | 61.60        | -52.26       | -24.25       |
| VI    | -5.44        | 6.82         | 2.56         | -26.20       | -25.32       | -26.60       | -29.98       |

We must notice one interesting trend in the pattern of urbanisation. The small towns, or the Class VI towns with population of less than 5000 each, and even the Class V towns, or those with population between 5000 and 10,000 have lost population. This is indicated by the negative rates of variation of population in the case of the small towns. In sharp contrast to this, we must notice the very large rates of increase of population in the case of the cities and, generally speaking, in the larger towns. In the case of Class II towns, or towns with populations between 50,000 and 100,000, the fall in population between 1961 and 1971 is due to many of these towns increasing in size and becoming Class I towns or cities. This trend would







mean that the cities and big towns are becoming bigger and bigger and that new, small towns are not being established as fast as one would like them to be.

### **Growth of some of the important towns:**

All towns do not grow at the same rate. As we saw earlier, there are many reasons why towns get established and these same conditions also influence the growth of the towns. It would, therefore, be interesting to consider the population changes in some of the important urban areas.

As mentioned earlier, there are 12 cities in the State. The population of these cities in 1961 and 1971 and the percentage change during 1961-71 are indicated in Table 3.8

TABLE 3.8

#### **Population of Cities in 1961 and 1971**

| Sl.<br>No. | City                          | Population in |           | Variation 1961-71 |       |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
|            |                               | 1961          | 1971      | Number            | %     |
| (1)        | (2)                           | (3)           | (4)       | (5)               | (6)   |
| 1.         | Bangalore Urban Agglomeration | 1,199,931     | 1,653,779 | 453,848           | 37.82 |
| 2.         | Hubli-Dharwar City            | 248,489       | 379,166   | 130,677           | 52.59 |
| 3.         | Mysore City                   | 253,865       | 355,685   | 101,820           | 40.11 |

| (1) | (2)                                     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)    |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 4.  | Mangalore Urban Agglomeration .         | 170,253 | 215,122 | 44,869  | 26.35  |
| 5.  | Belgaum Urban Agglomeration . .         | 146,790 | 213,872 | 67,082  | 45.70  |
| 6.  | Gulbarga City .                         | 97,069  | 145,588 | 48,519  | 49.98  |
| 7.  | Bellary City . .                        | 85,673  | 125,183 | 39,510  | 46.12  |
| 8.  | Davanagere City .                       | 78,124  | 121,110 | 42,986  | 55.02  |
| 9.  | Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration . | 146,811 | 118,861 | —27,950 | —19.04 |
| 10. | Bijapur City . .                        | 78,854  | 103,931 | 25,077  | 31.80  |
| 11. | Shimoga City . .                        | 63,764  | 102,709 | 38,945  | 61.08  |
| 12. | Bhadravati City .                       | 65,776  | 101,358 | 35,582  | 54.10  |

All the cities, except Kolar Gold Fields, have experienced large expansions of populations between 1961 and 1971. The fall in population of Kolar Gold Fields is mainly due to the change in the area of the city. A large number of villages which were part of the old Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area and Robertsonpet town were excluded from the city area by 1971. Hence, there is an apparent fall in population. On the other hand, the high growth rate of Hubli-Dharwar is partly due to the inclusion of a few villages within the Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation Area when the latter was formed in 1962. However, we can notice that, generally speaking, the cities have grown very fast during the decade from 1961 to 1971.

Bangalore is, of course, the most important city in Mysore State. In fact, half the population of Bangalore district is in Bangalore City. Bangalore City has grown rapidly after 1939 and the establishment and expansion of industries, government offices, trading and commercial organisations and educational institutions have all attracted people into the city. The establishment or expansion of industries have also been the main reasons for the growth of some of the other cities also, as in the case of Hubli-Dharwar, Belgaum, Davanagere and Bhadravati. Hubli-Dharwar contains a large number of workshops and cotton textiles and oil extraction factories. Karnatak University is also located in this city. It is also an important rail head.

Belgaum is also a place where small industries have flourished and the establishment of the aluminium factory on its outskirts has added to the city's importance. Davanagere is a well-known centre for textile manufacturing and cotton ginning. Bhadravati and Shimoga are cities that have almost an interlinked growth. Bhadravati contains some major industries such as Mysore Iron & steel Works, the Cement and Paper factories etc.

Mysore City has grown, thanks to large organisations such as the Central Food Technological Research Institute being established in it, the expansion of the railway workshop and other industries there and the establishment of Manasagangothri, the vast and prestigious post-graduate centre of the University. In the case of the other cities,

the expansion of administrative offices, educational institutions or commercial houses has induced their growth.

Apart from the cities, many other towns have expanded fairly rapidly in the period 1961-71. The expansion of most of these towns has been due to improvement in the area where they are situated. We may consider a few examples which would indicate to us the close relationship between urban expansion and economic improvement. Gauribidnur in Kolar district has grown due to the establishment of the sugar factory there while Mandya has expanded very fast as a result of the vast improvement in agriculture in the district and the establishment of the Acetate Factory. Similarly, irrigation has brought prosperity to places such as Gangavathi, Manvi and Sindhur in Raichur district and Siruguppa and Bellary in Bellary district. These examples show how the importance of towns increases as the area in which they are situated improves. Towns become important marketing, trading and administrative centres and provide such services to the people in and around them.

### **Functional Classification of towns**

We are all familiar with descriptions of some towns by their main function as, for example, Jamshedpur or Rourkela being called a "steel town" Visakhapatnam a "shipping town" etc. These descriptions only indicate the predominant feature of a town to us. Towns can, therefore, be described or grouped by their functions. The function of a town or the main activity of its workers can be

considered as falling into any of the following categories—**Primary Activities** (which includes agriculture, mining, etc), **Industry, Trade & Commerce, Transport** (including storage and communications) and **Services**.

Now a town may have only one important function such as say industry as in the case of Bangalore or Davanagere. Such towns are called monofunctional towns. There are towns in which two of the activities are important as in Udipi in which trade and commerce and services are together important. Such towns are called bifunctional towns. There is the third situation where three of these activities may be together important as in Channapatna where industry/trade and commerce/ services are all important. Such towns are called multifunctional towns.

We cannot go into this system of functional classification in greater detail here and it would be enough for us to be aware that towns are classified in this manner. This type of classification is very useful for special studies on the pattern of growth of towns and on other aspects of urbanisation.

### **The importance of Towns:**

Why is the study of urbanisation and of individual cities important? We must ask ourselves this question at this stage. Towns and cities have been a feature of man's social and economic system since the time human beings ceased to be nomadic and developed agriculture. In our his-

tory, we have all read of the advanced city civilizations of Mohenjadaró and Harappa that existed long ago. Towns, in former days, were mainly for defence or administrative purposes. In other words, they were mainly fort-towns or capitals of kingdoms or regions. But as agriculture and industry developed and contacts with other states, often overseas, improved, towns became trading, marketing and transport centres and over the years their functions became complex. The towns of to-day are important since they provide organised trading and commercial services, or serve as administrative centres. The towns no doubt benefit from the area in which they are situated, but the local area also benefits from the town. Again, most new thinking on our problems of technology or society usually begins in the towns rather than in the rural areas. The towns are, in a way, the centres from which modernisation spreads. But we must recognise some of the disadvantages of over-urbanisation. In Mysore State, as in the country, the already large cities and towns are growing even bigger and a larger number of people from the rural areas and the smaller towns continue to migrate to these large cities and towns. Many of those who leave the villages for the towns do so because they hope to find employment in the towns. No doubt, such employment is often available to many but a large number do not find employment but continue to stay in the towns. Such large groups of unemployed in the towns give rise to social tensions. It is also the more enterprising or more literate people of the rural areas that move to the towns, and this would mean that the sort of persons who would have more likely improved the rural area, are in fact, being drawn away. There is also the fact



that as a town gets bigger, the task of providing essential services such as water, roads, lights, transport etc., becomes more and more expensive.

The pros and cons of urbanisation have been very briefly indicated but the matter is much more complicated. We see how important towns are and the question is, what sort and what size of towns must we develop. In other words, we must have a plan of urbanisation in which we must try to decide the number of towns, their sizes and their location. Some experts feel that a large number of market towns spread out all over the country are essential for modernising the rural areas. Such towns would serve as markets and trading centres and it would be easier to make them into centres of higher educational and medical facilities. It would also be possible to establish certain types of industries in these small towns instead of concentrating them in already large towns or cities. The development of a net-work of towns which are not too big but which are large enough to be able to provide most of the advantages of an urban area, would also help in reducing the movement of people from the rural areas into the already large cities. These are some of the aspects of urbanisation that we must think about seriously.

## APPENDIX

### List of Towns in Mysore State—1971 Census

| Name of District and<br>Class of Towns | Name of Town                                        | Population |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (1)                                    | (2)                                                 | (3)        |
| <b>1. BANGALORE</b>                    |                                                     |            |
| Class I . . . . .                      | 1. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration                    | 1,653,779  |
|                                        | (a) Bangalore City Corporation and Trust Board Area | 1,540,741  |
|                                        | (b) B.E.L. Township                                 | 6,825      |
|                                        | (c) Devarajeevanahalli                              | 17,734     |
|                                        | (d) H.A.L. Sanitary Board                           | 33,985     |
|                                        | (e) H.A.L. Township                                 | 15,164     |
|                                        | (f) H.M.T. Township                                 | 11,154     |
|                                        | (g) I.T.I. Notified Area                            | 9,875      |
|                                        | (h) Jalahalli                                       | 12,533     |
|                                        | (i) Kadugondanahalli                                | 5,768      |
| Class II . . . . .                     | Nil                                                 |            |
| Class III . . . . .                    | 1. Channapatna                                      | 32,588     |
|                                        | 2. Doddaballapur                                    | 35,600     |
|                                        | 3. Kanakapura                                       | 20,297     |
|                                        | 4. Ramanagaram                                      | 31,442     |
| Class IV . . . . .                     | 1. Anekal                                           | 12,629     |
|                                        | 2. Devanahalli                                      | 11,978     |

| (1)                          | (2)            | (3)    |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Class IV ( <i>Concl'd.</i> ) | 3. Hoskote     | 12,163 |
|                              | 4. Magadi      | 13,349 |
|                              | 5. Vijayapura  | 11,550 |
|                              | 6. Yalahanka   | 10,429 |
| Class V . . .                | 1. Nelamangala | 8,781  |
|                              | 2. Tyamagondlu | 6,494  |
| Class VI . . .               | Sarjapura      | 4,675  |

## 2. BELGAUM

|                 |                             |         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Class I . . .   | Belgaum Urban Agglomeration | 213,872 |
|                 | (a) Belgaum Cantonment      | 21,445  |
|                 | (b) Belgaum City            | 192,427 |
| Class II . . .  | Nil                         |         |
| Class III . . . | 1. Athani                   | 24,378  |
|                 | 2. Gokak                    | 29,960  |
|                 | 3. Nippani                  | 35,116  |
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Bailhongal               | 19,440  |
|                 | 2. Chikodi                  | 18,338  |
|                 | 3. Hukkeri                  | 12,463  |
|                 | 4. Khanapur                 | 10,193  |
|                 | 5. Konnur                   | 15,817  |
|                 | 6. Kudachi                  | 14,085  |
|                 | 7. Mudalgi                  | 10,557  |
|                 | 8. Raibag                   | 12,241  |
|                 | 9. Ramdurg                  | 19,697  |

| (1)                          | (2)                    | (3)     |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Class IV ( <i>Concl'd.</i> ) | 10. Sadalga            | 12,508  |
|                              | 11. Sankeshwar         | 18,950  |
|                              | 12. Saundatti Yellamma | 16,011  |
| Class V . . .                | Gokak Falls            | 9,661   |
| Class VI . . .               | Londa                  | 4,506   |
| 3. BELLARY                   |                        |         |
| Class I . . .                | Bellary City           | 125,183 |
| Class II . . .               | Hospet                 | 65,196  |
| Class III . . .              | Nil                    |         |
| Class IV . . .               | 1. Amaravathi          | 10,972  |
|                              | 2. Hadagalli           | 10,455  |
|                              | 3. Harpanahalli        | 19,694  |
|                              | 4. Kamalapur           | 13,879  |
|                              | 5. Kampli              | 19,917  |
|                              | 6. Kottur              | 12,873  |
|                              | 7. Siruguppa           | 14,897  |
|                              | 8. Tekkalkota          | 10,929  |
| Class V . . .                | Nil                    |         |
| Class VI . . .               | Hampi Notified Area    | 777     |
| 4. BIDAR                     |                        |         |
| Class I . . .                | Nil                    |         |
| Class II . . .               | Bidar                  | 50,670  |
| Class III . . .              | Basavakalyan           | 25,592  |

| (1)             | (2)                                                                                                                                                               | (3)                                                                                                        |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Bhalki<br>2. Chitaguppa<br>3. Humnabad                                                                                                                         | 13,099<br>13,413<br>16,357                                                                                 |
| Class V . . .   | Nil                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                            |
| Class VI . . .  | Nil                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                            |
| 5. BIJAPUR      |                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                            |
| Class I . . .   | Bijapur City                                                                                                                                                      | 103,931                                                                                                    |
| Class II . . .  | Bagalkot                                                                                                                                                          | 51,746                                                                                                     |
| Class III . . . | 1. Guledgud<br>2. Ilkal<br>3. Jamkhandi<br>4. Rabkavi Banhatti                                                                                                    | 26,365<br>30,014<br>29,981<br>37,509                                                                       |
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Badami<br>2. Basawana Bagewadi<br>3. Hungund<br>4. Indi<br>5. Kerur<br>6. Mahalingapur<br>7. Muddebihal<br>8. Mudhol<br>9. Sindgi<br>10. Talikot<br>11. Terdal | 11,654<br>14,002<br>12,683<br>13,745<br>10,820<br>12,635<br>10,422<br>15,619<br>10,178<br>14,537<br>15,337 |
| Class V . . .   | Nil                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                            |
| Class VI . . .  | Nil                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                            |

| (1)                   | (2)                  | (3)     |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| <b>6. CHIKMAGALUR</b> |                      |         |
| Class I . . .         | Nil                  |         |
| Class II . . .        | Nil                  |         |
| Class III . . .       | 1. Chikmagalur       | 41,639  |
|                       | 2. Tarikere          | 20,022  |
| Class IV . . .        | 1. Birur             | 14,158  |
|                       | 2. Kadur             | 13,675  |
| Class V . . .         | 1. Ajjampura         | 6,716   |
|                       | 2. Narasimharajapura | 5,911   |
| Class VI . . .        | 1. Koppa             | 4,238   |
|                       | 2. Mudigere          | 4,980   |
|                       | 3. Sringeri          | 3,739   |
| <b>7. CHITRADURGA</b> |                      |         |
| Class I . . .         | Davanagere City      | 121,110 |
| Class II . . .        | Chitradurga          | 50,254  |
| Class III . . .       | Harihar              | 33,888  |
| Class IV . . .        | 1. Challakere        | 16,913  |
|                       | 2. Hiriur            | 17,368  |
| Class V . . .         | 1. Holalkere         | 7,776   |
|                       | 2. Hosdurga          | 8,753   |
|                       | 3. Jagalur           | 7,573   |
|                       | 4. Molakalmuru       | 6,347   |
|                       | 5. Turuvanur         | 5,316   |
| Class VI . . .        | 1. Mayakonda         | 3,897   |
|                       | 2. Nayakanhatti      | 3,757   |

| (1)               | (2)                       | (3)     |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| <b>8. COORG</b>   |                           |         |
| Class I . . .     | Nil                       |         |
| Class II . . .    | Nil                       |         |
| Class III . . .   | Nil                       |         |
| Class IV . . .    | Mercara                   | 19,357  |
| Class V . . .     | 1. Kushalnagar            | 5,000   |
|                   | 2. Somvarpet              | 6,281   |
|                   | 3. Virajpet               | 9,782   |
| Class VI . . .    | 1. Gonikoppal             | 2,757   |
|                   | 2. Hebbale                | 2,456   |
|                   | 3. Kodlipet               | 2,059   |
|                   | 4. Ponnampet              | 3,265   |
|                   | 5. Sanivarsanthe          | 2,003   |
|                   | 6. Suntikoppa             | 1,499   |
|                   | 7. Uluguli                | 4,232   |
| <b>9. DHARWAR</b> |                           |         |
| Class I . . .     | Hubli-Dharwar Corporation | 379,166 |
| Class II . . .    | Gadag-Betgeri             | 95,426  |
| Class III . . .   | 1. Haveri                 | 27,499  |
|                   | 2. Lakshmeshwar           | 20,594  |
|                   | 3. Ranibennur             | 40,749  |
| Class IV . . .    | 1. Alnavar                | 10,373  |
|                   | 2. Annigeri               | 14,681  |
|                   | 3. Byadgi                 | 14,345  |

| (1)                          | (2)                              | (3)     |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Class IV ( <i>Concl'd.</i> ) | 4. Gajendragad                   | 15,509  |
|                              | 5. Hangal                        | 13,826  |
|                              | 6. Kundagol                      | 11,184  |
|                              | 7. Naregal                       | 12,707  |
|                              | 8. Nargund                       | 17,338  |
|                              | 9. Navalgund                     | 11,985  |
|                              | 10. Ron                          | 13,097  |
|                              | 11. Savanur                      | 18,302  |
|                              | 12. Shiggaon                     | 11,914  |
| Class V . . .                | Shirahatti                       | 9,278   |
| Class VI . . .               | Nil                              |         |
| 10. GULBARGA                 |                                  |         |
| Class I . . .                | Gulbarga City                    | 145,588 |
| Class II . . .               | Nil                              |         |
| Class III . . .              | 1. Aland                         | 21,568  |
|                              | 2. Shahabad                      | 23,560  |
|                              | 3. Shorapur                      | 21,056  |
|                              | 4. Yadgir                        | 32,756  |
| Class IV . . .               | 1. Chitapur                      | 14,220  |
|                              | 2. Gurmatkal                     | 10,498  |
|                              | 3. Sedam                         | 11,378  |
|                              | 4. Shahapur                      | 14,259  |
| Class V . . .                | 1. Chincholi                     | 7,380   |
|                              | 2. Shahabad A.C.C. Notified Area | 6,249   |



| (1)             | (2)                                   | (3)      |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Class VI . . .  | Wadi A.C.C. Notified Area             | 764      |
| 11. HASSAN      |                                       |          |
| Class I . . .   | Nil                                   |          |
| Class II . . .  | Hassan                                | 51,325   |
| Class III . . . | Arsikere                              | 24,155   |
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Belur                              | 10,479   |
|                 | 2. Channarayapatna                    | 10,293   |
|                 | 3. Holenarasipur                      | 15,993   |
|                 | 4. Sakaleshpur                        | 11,154   |
| Class V . . .   | 1. Arkalgud                           | 8,728    |
|                 | 2. Konanur                            | 5,533    |
| Class VI . . .  | 1. Alur                               | 3,720    |
|                 | 2. Banavar                            | 4,404    |
|                 | 3. Sravanabelagola                    | 3,627    |
| 12. KOLAR       |                                       |          |
| Class I . . .   | Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration | 1,18,861 |
|                 | (a) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board  | 76,112   |
|                 | (b) Robertsonpet                      | 42,749   |
|                 | Nil                                   |          |
| Class II . . .  |                                       |          |
| Class III . . . | 1. Chikballapur                       | 29,7     |
|                 | 2. Chintamani                         | 26,684   |
|                 | 3. Kolar                              | 43,418   |

| (1)             | (2)                                                                          | (3)                                            |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Bangarpet<br>2. Gauribidanur<br>3. Malur<br>4. Mulbagal<br>5. Sidlaghatta | 14,765<br>12,826<br>10,392<br>16,444<br>16,413 |
| Class V . . .   | 1. Bagepalli<br>2. Gudibanda<br>3. Srinivaspur                               | 5,400<br>5,085<br>8,737                        |
| Class VI . . .  | Manchenahalli                                                                | 4,863                                          |
| 13. MANDYA      |                                                                              |                                                |
| Class I . . .   | Nil                                                                          |                                                |
| Class II . . .  | Mandya                                                                       | 72,132                                         |
| Class III . . . | Nil                                                                          |                                                |
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Maddur<br>2. Malavalli<br>3. Pandavapura<br>4. Srirangapatna              | 12,089<br>19,007<br>10,656<br>14,100           |
| Class V . . .   | 1. Belakavadi<br>2. Krishnarajpet<br>3. Nagamangala                          | 5,537<br>9,631<br>8,583                        |
| Class VI . . .  | 1. Bellur<br>2. Melkote                                                      | 4,323<br>2,730                                 |

| (1)                     | (2)                       | (3)      |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| <b>14. MYSORE</b>       |                           |          |
| Class I . . .           | Mysore City               | 3,55,685 |
| Class II . . .          | Nil                       |          |
| Class III . . .         | 1. Chamarajanagar         | 31,069   |
|                         | 2. Kollegal               | 28,706   |
|                         | 3. Nanjangud              | 22,583   |
| Class IV . . .          | 1. Bannur                 | 11,643   |
|                         | 2. Gundlupet              | 14,742   |
|                         | 3. Hunsur                 | 19,996   |
|                         | 4. Krishnarajanagar       | 15,352   |
| Class V . . .           | 1. Periyapatna            | 7,411    |
|                         | 2. Sargur                 | 5,587    |
|                         | 3. Thirumakudlu Narasipur | 6,820    |
|                         | 4. Yelandur               | 5,132    |
| Class VI . . .          | Heggadadevanakote         | 4,392    |
| <b>15. NORTH KANARA</b> |                           |          |
| Class I . . .           | Nil                       |          |
| Class II . . .          | Nil                       |          |
| Class III . . .         | 1. Dandeli Notified Area  | 25,425   |
|                         | 2. Karwar                 | 27,770   |
|                         | 3. Sirsi                  | 28,576   |
| Class IV . . .          | 1. Bhatkal                | 18,732   |
|                         | 2. Haliyal                | 12,163   |
|                         | 3. Honavar                | 12,444   |
|                         | 4. Kumta                  | 19,112   |

| (1)             | (2)                               | (3)      |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Class V . . .   | Yellapur                          | 6,275    |
| Class VI . . .  | Nil                               |          |
| 16. RAICHUR     |                                   |          |
| Class I . . .   | Nil                               |          |
| Class II . . .  | Raichur                           | 79,831   |
| Class III . . . | 1. Gangavati                      | 34,647   |
|                 | 2. Koppal                         | 27,277   |
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Lingsugur                      | 12,327   |
|                 | 2. Manvi                          | 13,909   |
|                 | 3. Mudgal                         | 10,499   |
|                 | 4. Sindhnur                       | 14,317   |
| Class V . . .   | 1. Deodurg                        | 9,674    |
|                 | 2. Kushtagi                       | 9,048    |
|                 | 3. Munirabad Project Area         | 5,942    |
| Class VI . . .  | Nil                               |          |
| 17. SHIMOGA     |                                   |          |
| Class I . . .   | 1. Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration | 1,01,358 |
|                 | (a) Bhadravati                    | 40,203   |
|                 | (b) Bhadravati New Town           | 61,155   |
|                 | 2. Shimoga City                   | 1,02,709 |
| Class II . . .  | Nil                               |          |
| Class III . . . | Sagar                             | 27,573   |
| Class IV . . .  | 1. Shikaripur                     | 17,207   |
|                 | 2. Tirthahalli                    | 10,645   |

| (1)              | (2)                                                                                                             | (3)                                                                |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Class V . . .    | 1. Channagiri<br>2. Honnali<br>3. Nyamati<br>4. Shiralkoppa<br>5. Sorab                                         | 9,655<br>8,413<br>6,531<br>9,262<br>5,439                          |
| Class VI . . .   | 1. Hosanagar<br>2. Kumsi                                                                                        | 3,841<br>4,680                                                     |
| 18. SOUTH KANARA |                                                                                                                 |                                                                    |
| Class I . . .    | Mangalore Urban Agglomeration<br>(a) Derebail<br>(b) Kankanadi<br>(c) Mangalore City<br>(d) Padavu<br>(e) Ullal | 215,122<br>8,224<br>8,916<br>165,174<br>13,486<br>19,322           |
| Class II . . .   | Nil                                                                                                             |                                                                    |
| Class III . . .  | 1. Coondapur<br>2. Udipi                                                                                        | 23,831<br>29,753                                                   |
| Class IV . . .   | 1. Karkal<br>2. Malpe<br>3. Mulki<br>4. Puttur<br>5. Shirva<br>6. Shivalli<br>7. Udyavar                        | 18,593<br>13,867<br>11,525<br>17,483<br>10,683<br>11,289<br>10,273 |



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED?**

#### **HOW OLD ARE WE ?**

Human beings consist of men and women of all ages. The number of men and women in the population and the way the population is distributed among various age-groups are of great interest to demographers, sociologists, planners and others concerned with population matters. We shall, in this chapter, consider those aspects of the population of Mysore, confining ourselves to the data of the 1971 Census.

#### **The Sex Ratio**

Ideally, the numbers of the males and the females in the population should have been equal but this is not so. We must, therefore, ask ourselves the question, "What is the proportion between men and women in the population?". This proportion between males and females is known as the sex ratio. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males,<sup>1</sup> and it indicates the distribution of men and women in the population. If the males and females were balanced in number, then the sex ratio would be 1000, indicating that for every 1000 men there are 1000 women. If the males exceed females the sex ratio will be less than 1000 while if the females exceed males the sex ratio will be greater than 1000.

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<sup>1</sup>. In some countries, the sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 1000 females.

There are many reasons which partly explain why the sex ratio is not always 1000. The imbalance between males and females can be caused by many factors, all of which are not clear. We need not consider this problem in all its complexity but we may just consider some of the factors that affect the sex ratio.

The migration of people often influences the sex ratio considerably. Migration can be from the rural areas to the urban areas, between States or between countries. The migration to cities and towns is generally by men in search of employment. Such migrants often leave their families behind and so the number of males in the urban areas increases, resulting in an imbalance in the sex ratio. There can also be large-scale migration of males from one region to another, in search of employment. Such migratory streams influence the sex ratio.

In some countries which have had wars, the females are usually greater than the males. This is because the losses among young men are generally far greater in war than among women. For example, in the European countries, after the Second World War, the sex ratios were very high for sometime.

The sex ratio is also influenced by mortality. In the developing countries, including our own, the deaths among women in the child-bearing ages are rather high, due to inadequate medical facilities. This also affects the sex ratio, because the number of women decreases.



### Sex Ratio in Mysore and other States

We may now consider the sex ratio in the States in India, including Mysore. The All-India sex ratio, according to the 1971 Census is 930 while that of Mysore is 957. The sex ratios of the other States and Union Territories in India are given in Table 4.1

TABLE 4.1  
Sex ratio in the States and Union Territories, 1971

| India/State/Union Territory | Sex Ratio  |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (1)                         | (2)        |
| <b>INDIA</b>                | <b>930</b> |
| <b>States</b>               |            |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh           | 977        |
| 2. Assam*                   | 897        |
| 3. Bihar                    | 954        |
| 4. Gujarat                  | 934        |
| 5. Haryana                  | 867        |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh         | 958        |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir          | 878        |
| 8. Kerala                   | 1016       |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh           | 941        |
| 10. Maharashtra             | 930        |
| 11. Manipur                 | 980        |
| 12. Meghalaya               | 941        |

\*Includes Union Territory of Mizoram.

| (1)                                                 | (2)  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| 13. Mysore . . . . .                                | 957  |
| 14. Nagaland . . . . .                              | 871  |
| 15. Orissa . . . . .                                | 988  |
| 16. Punjab . . . . .                                | 865  |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . . .                             | 119  |
| 18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .                            | 978  |
| 19. Tripura . . . . .                               | 943  |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .                         | 879  |
| 21. West Bengal . . . . .                           | 891  |
| <b>Union Territories</b>                            |      |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .            | 644  |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .                      | 861  |
| 3. Chandigarh . . . . .                             | 749  |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .                 | 1007 |
| 5. Delhi . . . . .                                  | 801  |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .                       | 989  |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy, & Amindivi Islands . . . . . | 978  |
| 8. Pondicherry . . . . .                            | 989  |

We can see from this table that the sex ratio is generally less than 1000. In other words, the number of females is less than the males as a general pattern in all the States except in Kerala. The females exceed males only in Kerala among the States and in Dadra and Nagar Haveli among the Union Territories. It is well known that the men from Kerala migrate in large numbers to other

areas for business and employment, as a consequence of which the sex ratio in that State is high.

### Sex Ratio in the districts:

Let us now have a look at the sex ratios in the districts of our State which are presented in Table 4.2

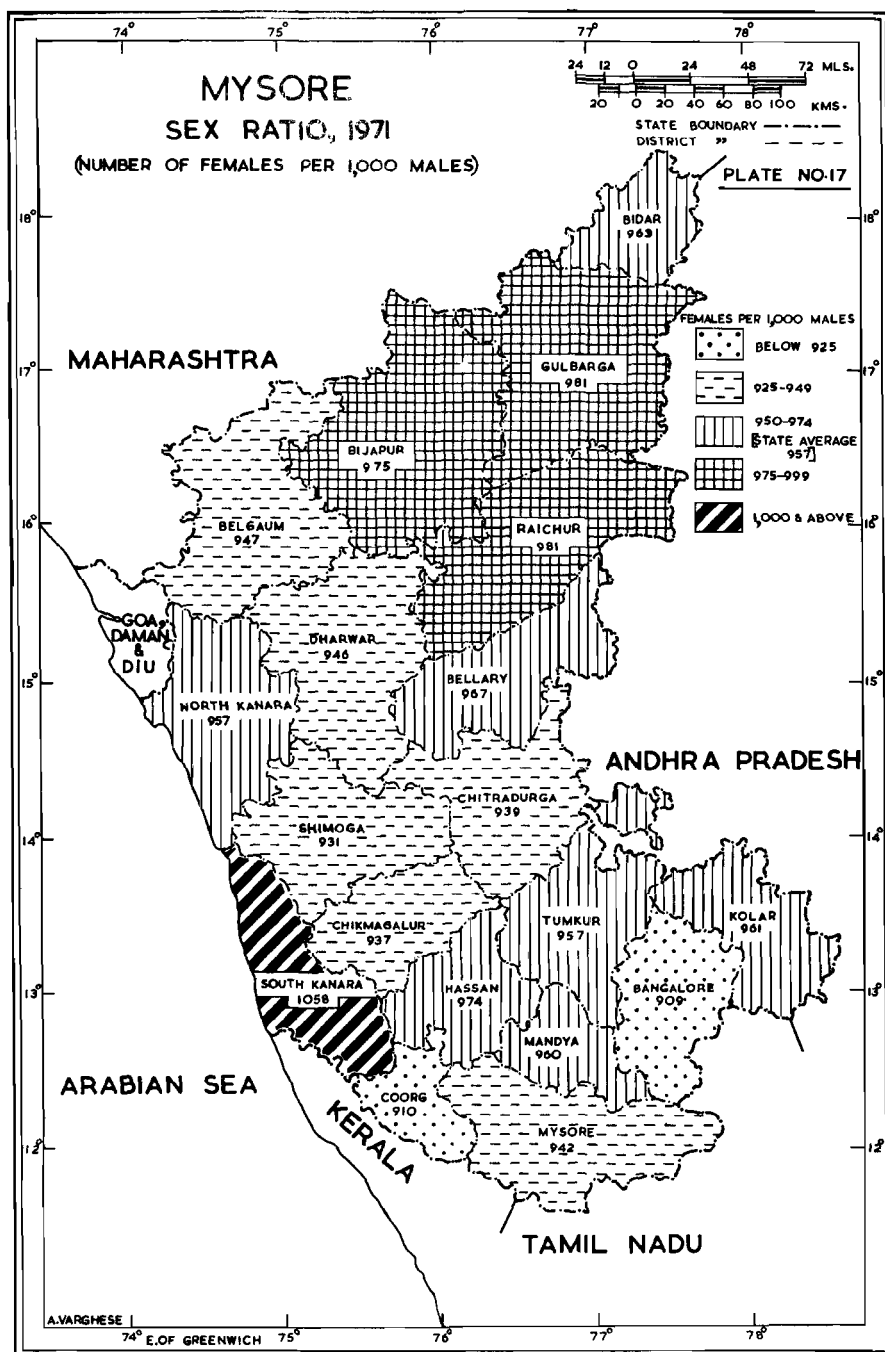
TABLE 4.2  
Sex Ratio in the Districts

| State/District      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | Sex Ratio  |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| (1)                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | (2)        |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | <b>957</b> |
| 1. Bangalore        | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 909        |
| 2. Belgaum          | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 947        |
| 3. Bellary          | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 967        |
| 4. Bidar            | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 963        |
| 5. Bijapur          | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 975        |
| 6. Chikmagalur      | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 937        |
| 7. Chitradurga      | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 939        |
| 8. Coorg            | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 910        |
| 9. Dharwar          | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 946        |
| 10. Gulbarga        | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 981        |
| 11. Hassan          | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 974        |
| 12. Kolar           | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 961        |
| 13. Mandya          | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 960        |
| 14. Mysore          | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 942        |
| 15. North Kanara    | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 957        |

| State/District             | Sex<br>Ratio |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| (1)                        | (2)          |
| 16. Raichur . . . . .      | 981          |
| 17. Shimoga . . . . .      | 931          |
| 18. South Kanara . . . . . | 1058         |
| 19. Tumkur . . . . .       | 957          |

If we consider that a sex ratio below 950 is low, then the districts with low sex ratios are Bangalore, Coorg, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Dharwar and Belgaum. These districts have been arranged in ascending order of their sex ratios, with the sex ratios rising from 909 in Bangalore district to 947 in Belgaum district. Bangalore district has, in fact, the lowest sex ratio in the State.

The comparatively low sex ratios in these 8 districts are due to certain factors which we can recognise. The low sex ratios in Bangalore, Shimoga and Chitradurga districts are mainly due to the presence of the large industrial cities of Bangalore, Shimoga and Bhadravati and Davanagere in these districts. As we know from observation, males migrate into industrial areas for work in greater numbers than females. The large industries in the cities mentioned have attracted a great number of males from other districts and States, reducing the sex ratio. Large cities also exist in the districts of Mysore, Dharwar and Belgaum. The districts of Coorg and Chikmagalur are malnad areas of large plantations. Males have migrated into these districts to work on the plantations, thus lower-

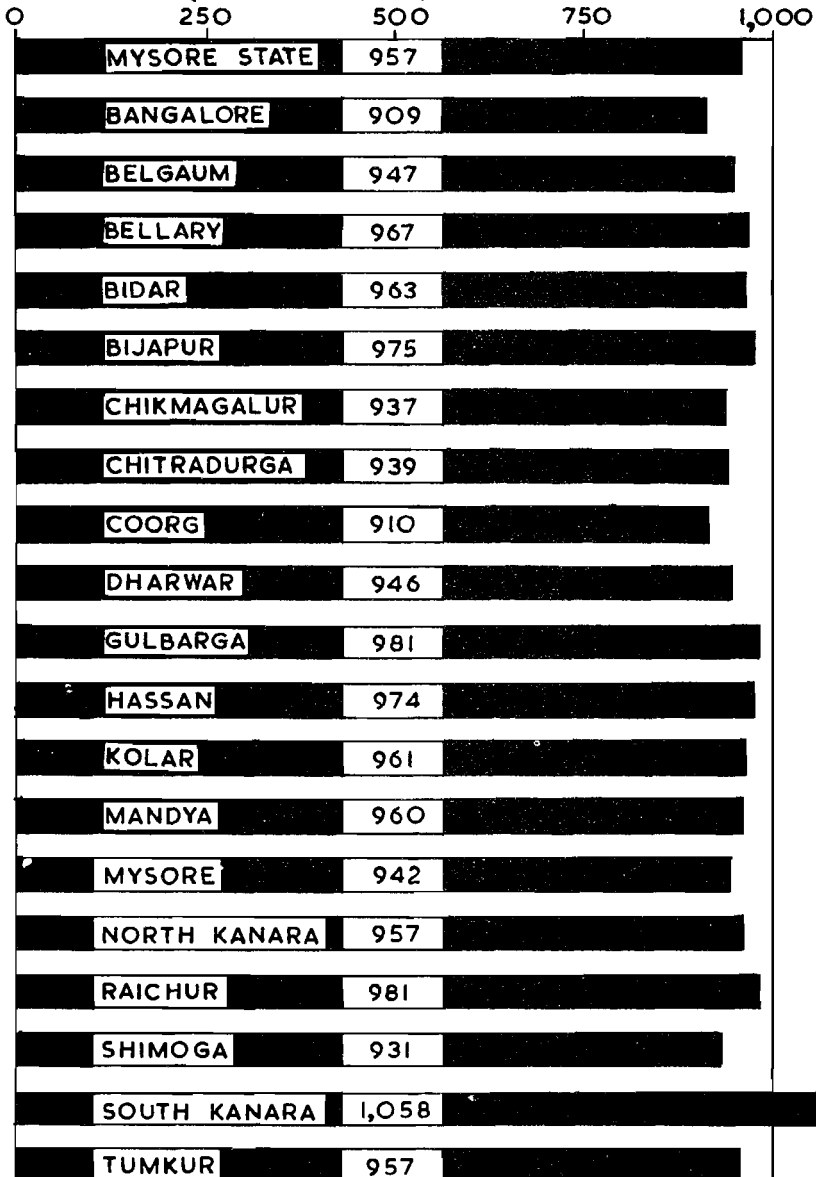




# MYSORE

## DISTRICTWISE SEX RATIO, 1971

(FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)







ing the sex ratios in these areas. We can clearly see how the sex ratios in these areas have been influenced by economic factors.

The only district where females exceed males is South Kanara. Now, traditionally, it is known that a large number of males leave this district for earning their livelihood in the plantation areas of the neighbouring districts of Coorg and Chikmagalur or they migrate to the large cities to work in hotels and restaurants. The families are generally left behind. As a consequence, females exceed males in this district.

### **Sex Ratio in Rural-Urban areas:**

We have so far had a look at the sex ratio of all areas combined or without distinguishing between rural and urban areas. The sex ratio is often very much different in the urban areas in some districts as we can see from Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3

#### **Sex Ratios in the Rural and Urban areas of the districts**

| State/District                | Sex Ratio  |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                               | Rural      | Urban      |
| (1)                           | (2)        | (3)        |
| <b>MYSORE STATE . . . . .</b> | <b>971</b> | <b>913</b> |
| 1. Bangalore . . . . .        | 948        | 880        |
| 2. Belgaum . . . . .          | 955        | 915        |

|                            | (1) | (2)  | (3)  |
|----------------------------|-----|------|------|
| 3. Bellary . . . . .       |     | 980  | 932  |
| 4. Bidar . . . . .         |     | 970  | 922  |
| 5. Bijapur . . . . .       |     | 986  | 934  |
| 6. Chikmagalur . . . . .   |     | 940  | 919  |
| 7. Chitradurga . . . . .   |     | 954  | 881  |
| 8. Coorg . . . . .         |     | 917  | 872  |
| 9. Dharwar . . . . .       |     | 963  | 909  |
| 10. Gulbarga . . . . .     |     | 990  | 940  |
| 11. Hassan . . . . .       |     | 984  | 915  |
| 12. Kolar . . . . .        |     | 968  | 936  |
| 13. Mandya . . . . .       |     | 968  | 914  |
| 14. Mysore . . . . .       |     | 950  | 917  |
| 15. North Kanara . . . . . |     | 956  | 959  |
| 16. Raichur . . . . .      |     | 988  | 940  |
| 17. Shimoga . . . . .      |     | 941  | 899  |
| 18. South Kanara . . . . . |     | 1069 | 1015 |
| 19. Tumkur . . . . .       |     | 964  | 901  |

It is interesting to notice that in all the districts, except in North Kanara, the sex ratio in the urban areas is lower than that in the rural areas. In North Kanara district, the sex ratios in the rural and urban areas are almost the same. As we noticed earlier, the migration into urban areas is generally greater in the case of males rather than in the case of females. The low urban sex ratios, which indicate a predominance of males, is due to this reason. The large, industrial cities such as Bangalore, Davanagere, Bhadravati and Shimoga attract male workers in great numbers and the urban sex ratio is, therefore, much lower than the

rural sex ratio in the districts in which these cities are located.

The sex ratio in the urban areas in South Kanara district is no doubt lower than that in the rural areas but both are greater than 1000, indicating the predominance of women in the urban and rural areas of the district. As we noticed earlier, there is large-scale migration of males from this district into the plantation areas of the neighbouring districts.

The sex ratios in the urban areas are, in reality, influenced by the sex ratios of each of the towns. It would, therefore, be of some interest to consider the sex ratios in the case of some of the towns. We may first consider the cities. The sex ratio in each of the cities in the State are as follows—Bangalore Urban Agglomeration 874, Belgaum Urban Agglomeration 884, Bellary City 910, Bijapur City 894, Davanagere City 875, Hubli-Dharwar City 884, Gulbarga City 902, Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration 939, Mysore City 909, Shimoga City 880, Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration 894 and Mangalore Urban Agglomeration 987. Except in Mangalore Urban Agglomeration the sex ratio is low in the cities. The cities attract large numbers of male workers who seek employment in the factories and other industrial units in them.

Apart from the cities, the sex ratio is low in some of the other towns also. There are a few towns which are entirely centred around one industry. We can call them factory towns. In such factory towns the workers are mostly

males and the sex ratios in such towns are very low. A few examples of such towns are Wadi A.C.C. Notified Area (687), Ammasandra Notified Area (768), Shahabad A.C.C. Notified Area (875) in which cement factories are located or Dandeli Notified Area (859) in which the West Coast Paper Mills are located. The sex ratio in Munirabad Project Area (876) where the administrative offices of the Tungabhadra Project are located is also low, but this is an example of an administrative town. We, therefore, find that the sex ratio in a town is influenced to a great degree by its industrial or other functional characteristics.

### **Age Structure of the Population**

The population of an area is made up of persons of all ages but, for convenience, we consider the population by certain age groups. But before we do so, let us see why the study of the age structure of a population is important. Information on the age structure of the population is essential for many purposes. For example, we must know the number of young children to plan our educational programmes or of those in the older age groups to provide for employment. Such examples can be multiplied but it would be sufficient for us to remember that the applications of data on age are, in fact, so numerous and so varied that it is of the utmost importance to obtain detailed information on this aspect during a census.

We can now consider the distribution of the population by age-groups in the State. This information is given in Table 4.4, where the distribution in the country is also indicated

TABLE 4.4

## Distribution of Population by Age-Groups

| Age Group        | INDIA              |                    | MYSORE            |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                  | Population         | Proportion<br>in % | Population        | Proportion<br>in % |
| (1)              | (2)                | (3)                | (4)               | (5)                |
| 0—14 .           | 230,253,987        | 42.02              | 12,434,694        | 42.44              |
| 15—19 .          | 47,447,028         | 8.65               | 2,677,035         | 9.14               |
| 20—24 .          | 43,082,378         | 7.86               | 2,354,366         | 8.04               |
| 25—29 .          | 40,799,356         | 7.44               | 2,125,876         | 7.25               |
| 30—39 .          | 69,057,487         | 12.60              | 3,541,190         | 12.09              |
| 40—49 .          | 51,155,109         | 9.33               | 2,652,219         | 9.05               |
| 50—59 .          | 33,345,481         | 6.08               | 1,724,225         | 5.88               |
| 60+ .            | 32,692,765         | 5.96               | 1,786,043         | 6.10               |
| Age not stated . | 116,218            | 0.06               | 3,366             | 0.01               |
|                  | <b>547,949,809</b> | <b>100</b>         | <b>29,299,014</b> | <b>100</b>         |

One feature of our age distribution is striking and that is that of the total population nearly 42% are below 14 years. We are a very young population indeed. There are two important consequences of having such a young population which we must remember. The first is that such a large number of the young would mean that we have to invest a considerable part of our funds on schools and special medical facilities. The second is that large, young population means that the population growth will

continue to be high in the near future. Both these consequences severely strain our economic and social progress.

It is generally accepted that those between 15 to 59 are capable of working or, in other words, they are said to be in the working age group. Of course, it is not true to say that all those between 15 and 59 are working, since many of them may not have any employment but for purposes of population studies they are defined as those in the working age group. The population in the age groups 0—14 and 60+ are, on the other hand, considered as not in the labour force. We can now compare the proportions of the population in the working age group and those not in the working age group.

The relationship between the number of persons in the age group 0—14 and 60+ and of those in the age group 15—59 is called the “Dependency Ratio”. The dependency ratio is easily calculated as follows:—

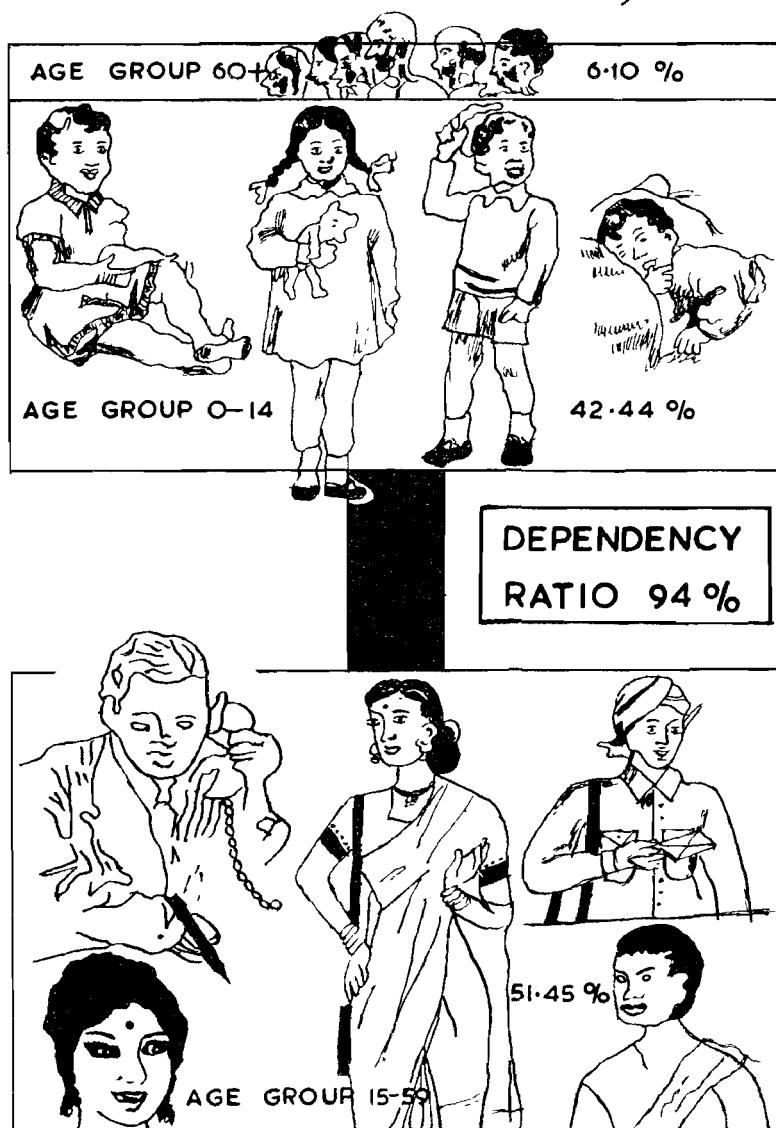
$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age group 0—14 and 60+}}{\text{Population in the age group 15—59}} \times 100$$

The dependency ratio, therefore, gives us the number of dependents for every 100 of the population in the working age group.

The dependency ratios in India and Mysore State can be calculated from the figures in Table 4.4. We get a dependency ratio of 92 for India and 94 for Mysore State. Now what does this mean? It means that for every 100

# MYSORE

## DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1971







persons capable of working there are nearly an equal number who are incapable of working and who depend on those that work. In actual fact, since all those between 15—59 are not employed, the actual burden of maintenance of dependents on those that do work is much more.

The very high dependency ratio in India and our State is almost entirely due to the high proportion of children below 14 in the population. As we saw earlier, nearly 42% of the population is below 14. This very high proportion of population below 14 is itself a direct consequence of the high birth rates. If we study the distribution of population in the age groups 0—14, 15—59 and 60+ in other countries, an interesting feature will be noticed. (Please see Table 4.5).

TABLE 4.5

## Age Composition of the Population in a few selected Countries

| Country      | Census Year | Percentage distribution of population by age-groups |       |       | Dependency Ratio |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
|              |             | 0—14                                                | 15—59 | 60+   |                  |
| (1)          | (2)         | (3)                                                 | (4)   | (5)   | (6)              |
| U.S.A.       | 1970        | 28.50                                               | 57.39 | 14.11 | 74               |
| Canada       | 1966        | 32.93                                               | 56.06 | 11.01 | 78               |
| England      | 1961        | 22.97                                               | 59.78 | 17.25 | 67               |
| France       | 1968        | 23.75                                               | 57.45 | 18.80 | 74               |
| Sweden       | 1960        | 22.00                                               | 60.74 | 17.26 | 65               |
| West Germany | 1961        | 22.04                                               | 61.52 | 16.37 | 62               |

| (1)               | (2)         | (3)          | (4)          | (5)         | (6)       |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| Russia . .        | 1970        | 30.91        | 57.29        | 11.80       | 75        |
| Japan . .         | 1965        | 25.61        | 64.70        | 9.69        | 55        |
| Mexico . .        | 1970        | 46.22        | 48.16        | 5.62        | 108       |
| Persia . .        | 1966        | 46.09        | 47.38        | 6.53        | 111       |
| Turkey . .        | 1965        | 41.88        | 50.97        | 7.00        | 96        |
| INDIA . .         | 1971        | 42.02        | 51.99        | 5.97        | 92        |
| <b>MYSORE . .</b> | <b>1971</b> | <b>42.44</b> | <b>51.45</b> | <b>6.10</b> | <b>94</b> |

The contrast in the distribution patterns by age groups of the populations of the economically advanced countries and the developing countries is striking. We can notice that the proportion of the young is much lower in the economically advanced countries than in a country like ours which is developing. The proportions in the older age groups are correspondingly higher.

Our high dependency ratio means, as we saw earlier, that the number of dependents is almost equal to the number in the working age group. The high dependency ratio results in the earnings of the workers being thinly spread over a large number of people, which results in almost no savings. The lack of savings reduces the funds that are available for investment in development programmes and keeps the standard of living low. Since our dependency ratio is mainly made up of the very young, the only way we can try to reduce the dependency ratio is by reducing the number of future children. In other words, we must reduce our birth rates quickly. The close link between the

population's age structure and economic or social welfare is striking.

### **Age Pyramid**

We have so far discussed sex and age composition of the people of Mysore separately. But these two characteristics of the population can be combined pictorially in what is called the "age pyramid". When the sex and age compositions of most populations are plotted graphically, we get a pyramid in which the broad base represents the youngest ages, and the sides gradually slope inwards due to deaths in the higher age groups. The purpose of the age pyramid is really to help us to "see" the sex and age composition of the population. When we have these pyramids for various countries, comparisons are easier.

In an age pyramid each age group is represented by a horizontal bar. The male population is shown on the left side and the female population on the right side. Usually, the age groups are arranged at five year intervals. The age pyramids of India and of Mysore and of a few other countries are presented here.

Let us consider the age pyramids of India and of Mysore first, which are presented in Plate No. 20(1) and plate No. 20(2). The proportions of males and females in the various age groups on the basis of which these pyramids have been drawn are indicated in Table 4.6.

TABLE 4.6

Proportions of Population in the various age groups INDIA and Mysore  
(in percent)

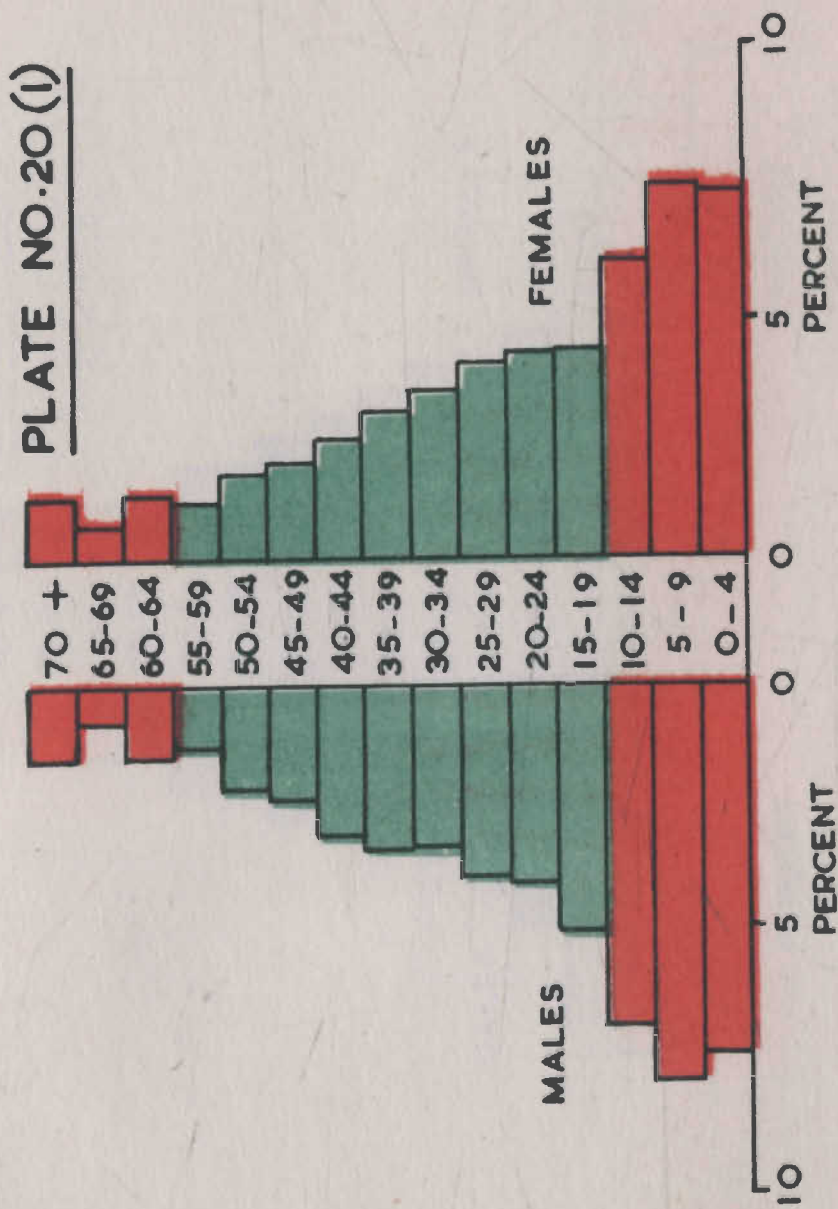
| Age groups  | INDIA* |         | MYSORE |         |
|-------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
|             | Males  | Females | Males  | Females |
| (1)         | (2)    | (3)     | (4)    | (5)     |
| 0—4 . . .   | 7.29   | 7.07    | 7.26   | 7.15    |
| 5—9 . . .   | 7.78   | 7.27    | 7.47   | 7.40    |
| 10—14 . . . | 6.57   | 5.83    | 6.61   | 6.55    |
| 15—19 . . . | 4.63   | 4.09    | 4.80   | 4.34    |
| 20—24 . . . | 3.93   | 3.96    | 4.09   | 3.95    |
| 25—29 . . . | 3.67   | 3.77    | 3.50   | 3.75    |
| 30—34 . . . | 3.32   | 3.29    | 3.07   | 3.16    |
| 35—39 . . . | 3.14   | 2.87    | 3.06   | 2.80    |
| 40—44 . . . | 2.75   | 2.43    | 2.69   | 2.36    |
| 45—49 . . . | 2.26   | 1.90    | 2.24   | 1.76    |
| 50—54 . . . | 2.03   | 1.72    | 2.01   | 1.76    |
| 55—59 . . . | 1.23   | 1.07    | 1.18   | 0.93    |
| 60—64 . . . | 1.36   | 1.25    | 1.35   | 1.26    |
| 65—69 . . . | 0.65   | 0.59    | 0.63   | 0.58    |
| 70+ . . .   | 1.16   | 1.12    | 1.14   | 1.15    |

Both in the case of India and of Mysore State we see how broad the bases of the pyramids are. This is because of the very large proportions of the very young in our popu-

\*Based on 1% sample data.

# AGE PYRAMID

INDIA, 1971

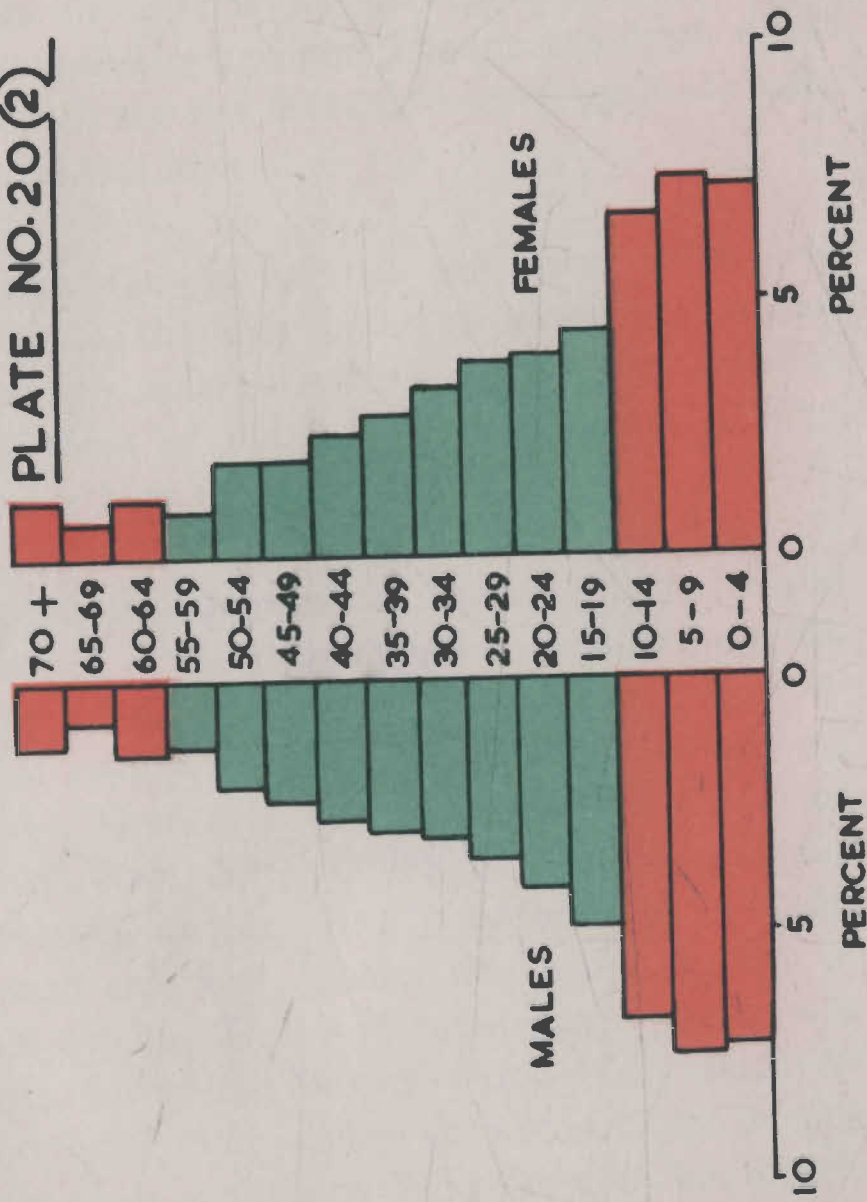




# AGE PYRAMID

MYSORE STATE, 1971

PLATE NO.20(2)

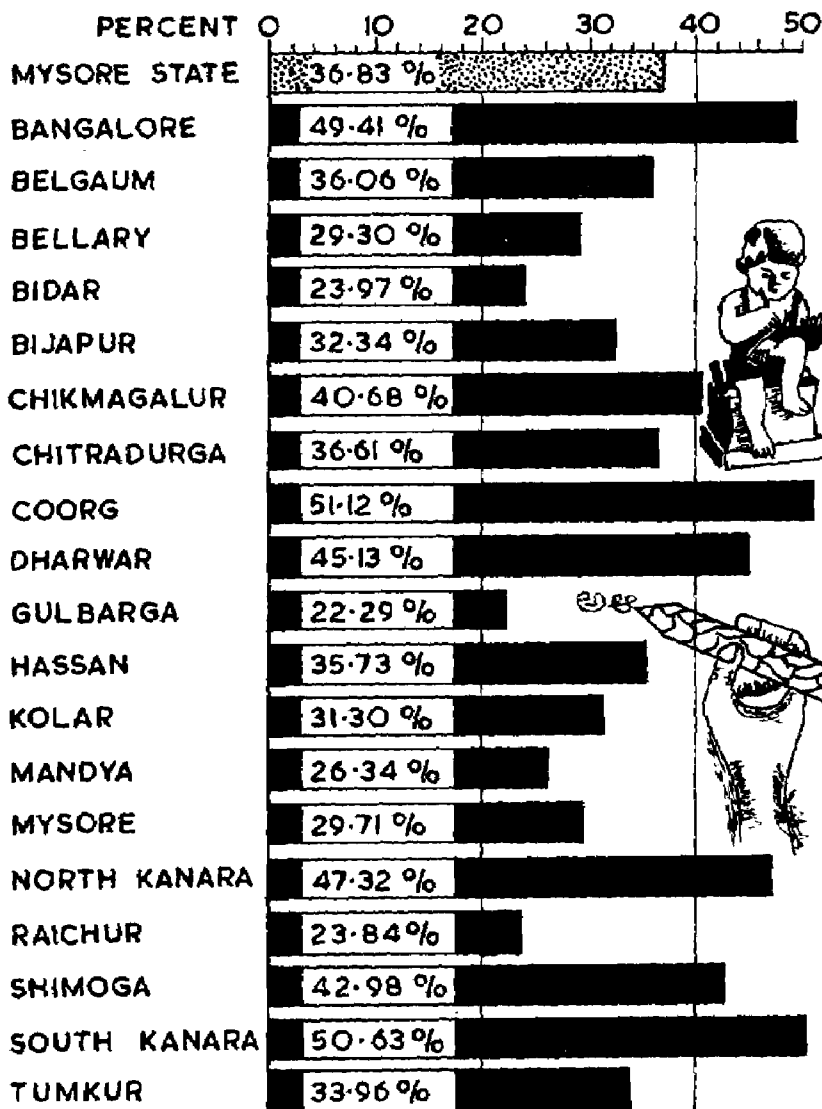






# MYSORE PLATE NO-22

## EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATES, 1971





lation. As the age increases, the proportions are lower. Consequently, the walls of the pyramid slope steeply inwards. The fairly rapid shrinking of the steps as the age groups increase indicates to us the relatively high death rates in the successive age groups. Though our death rates have fallen over the last few decades, the average death rate can be said to be still high.

If we look at the age pyramid of Mexico<sup>2</sup> [Plate No. 20(4)] we will notice that it is similar to our own pyramids. Mexico is a country where the demographic characteristics are similar to those of India. The country has a large population and a high birth rate.

The shape of the age pyramid depends on the sex and age characteristics of the population and, therefore, the shape of the pyramid can be different from country to country. By way of example, and for information, the age pyramids of West Germany, Sweden and Japan<sup>2</sup> are given here [Plate Nos. 20(6), 20(5) and 20(3)]. From the pyramid for West Germany we can clearly see how the proportions of women are much greater than those of men in the older age groups. This is because many young men lost their lives during the Second World War, which resulted in there being more women than men. These women are now in the older age groups. West Germany has a comparatively low birth rate. Sweden is one of the countries

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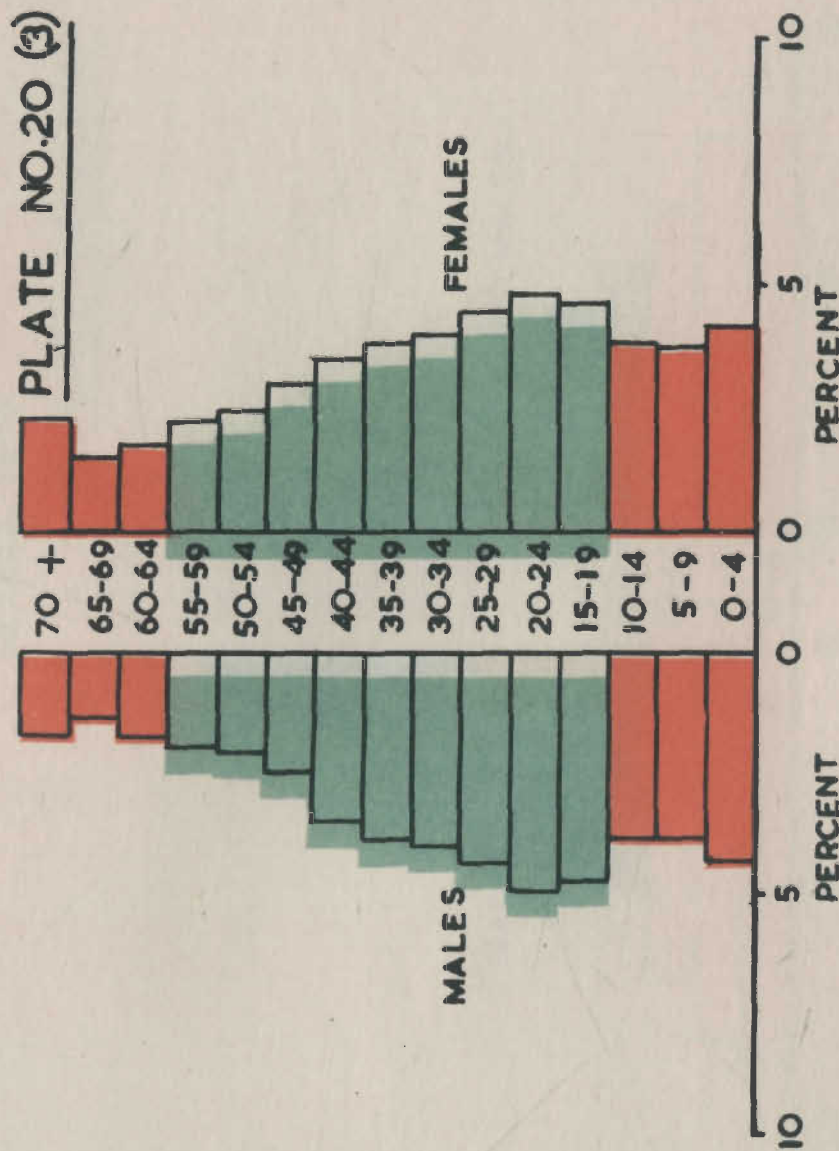
<sup>2</sup>Based on the data in the "Demographic Year book, 1970", United Nations, 1971.

with a very low birth and death rates and a small population. The age pyramid therefore acquires the shape indicated. Japan also has a very low birth rate, one of the lowest in the world, and so the base of the pyramid is very small. In the years ahead, the age pyramid of Japan is likely to look like that of Sweden.

The age pyramids, therefore, give us a pictorial version of the population of our country among the age groups. They also indicate to us the very large proportions of the very young, who constitute the main factor in the "dependency ratio". In fact, if the age pyramids are turned upside down we get a more realistic idea of the "dependency". As we will notice, if the age pyramid is held upside down, a broad "top" consisting of the young is supported by a comparatively smaller column of those in the working age groups.

# AGE PYRAMID

JAPAN, 1969

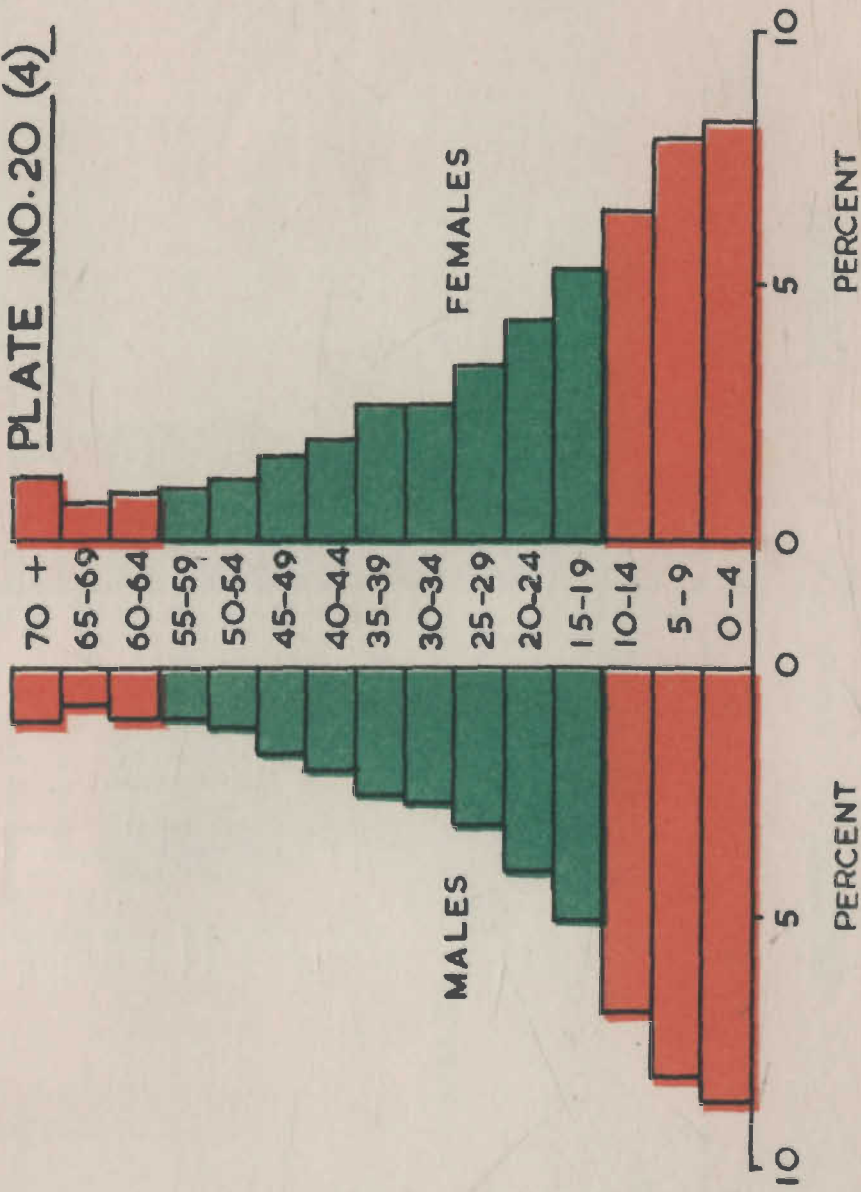




# AGE PYRAMID

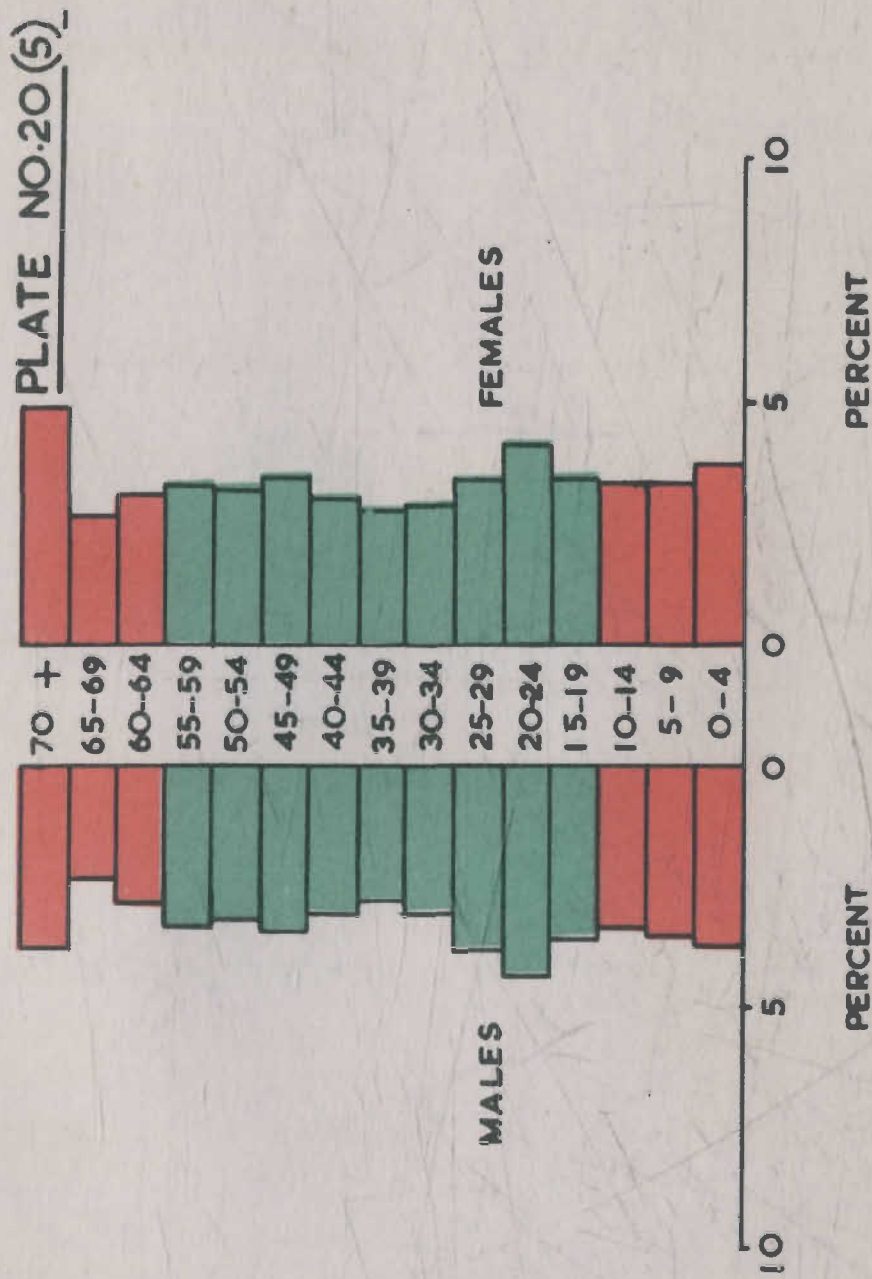
MEXICO, 1970

PLATE NO. 20 (4)



# AGE PYRAMID

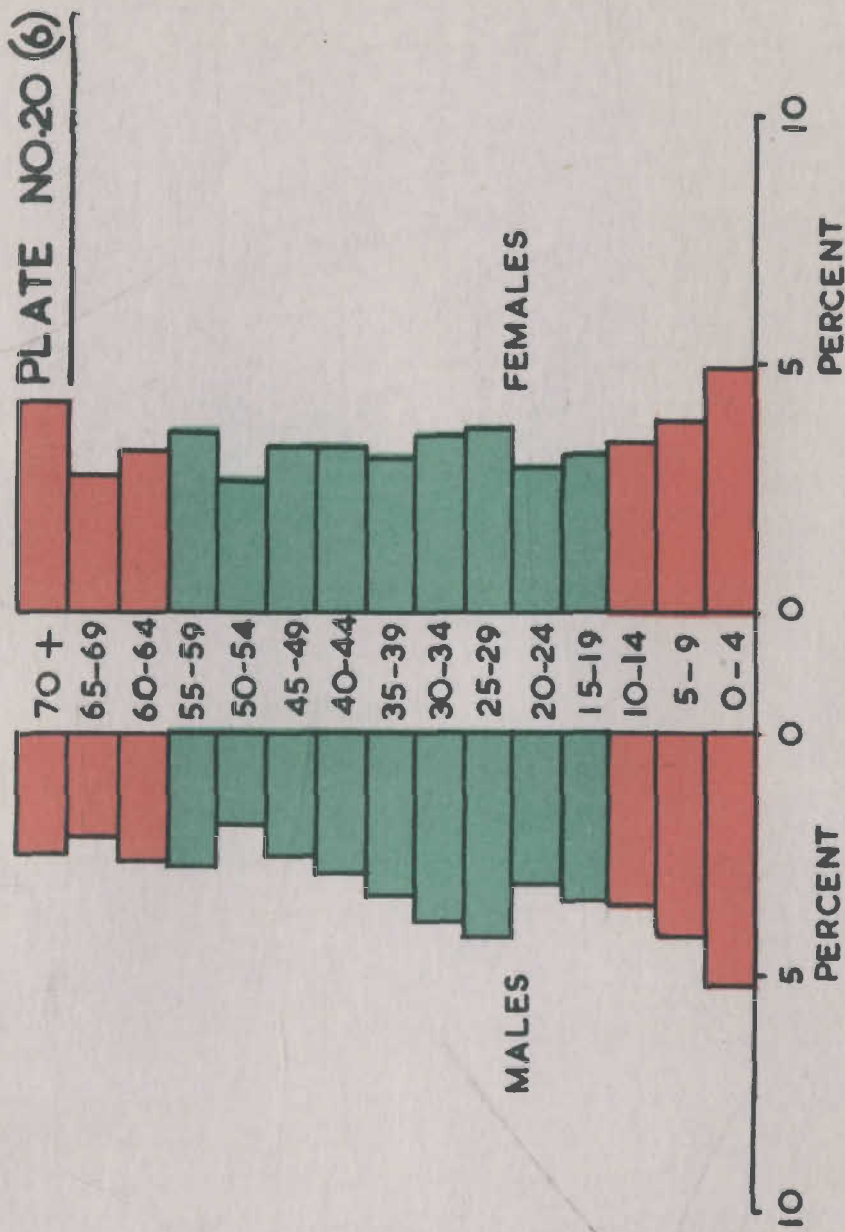
SWEDEN, 1969





# AGE PYRAMID

WEST GERMANY, 1968



## CHAPTER V

### HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

How many of us can read and write? This was something the Census tried to find out. All persons who can read and write are called literates. In fact, the definition of a literate used in the census is "a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language". Merely being able to read, without being able to write, did not make a person literate. The test was simple—can a person read or write a simple letter in any language? If so, he or she was literate.

Now, we must distinguish between literacy and educational level. One is educated after being literate. The educational level is the stage of schooling or college or other training attained by a person. In this chapter, we are going to take a look only at the literacy picture.

Literacy is, for purposes of discussion, generally measured by the proportion of literates in a population to the total population. This is called the General Literacy Rate. But, as common-sense tells us, infants and the very young cannot read and write; in fact, they are not yet ready for school. To get a better idea of the proportion of literates in the population we must, therefore, eliminate the very young from our calculation. To be able to do so, it is assumed that all children between 0 to 4 years are illiterate. If the children of 4 years and below are ignored, then we

get what is called the Effective Literacy Rate. These rates, in other words, are calculated as follows:—

$$\text{General Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Effective Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{(\text{Total Population}) \text{ minus } (\text{Population in age group 0-4})} \times 100$$

When we consider literacy in the country and among the States and Union Territories we shall compare only the General Literacy Rates but in considering the situation in our State, we shall use the Effective Literacy Rate.

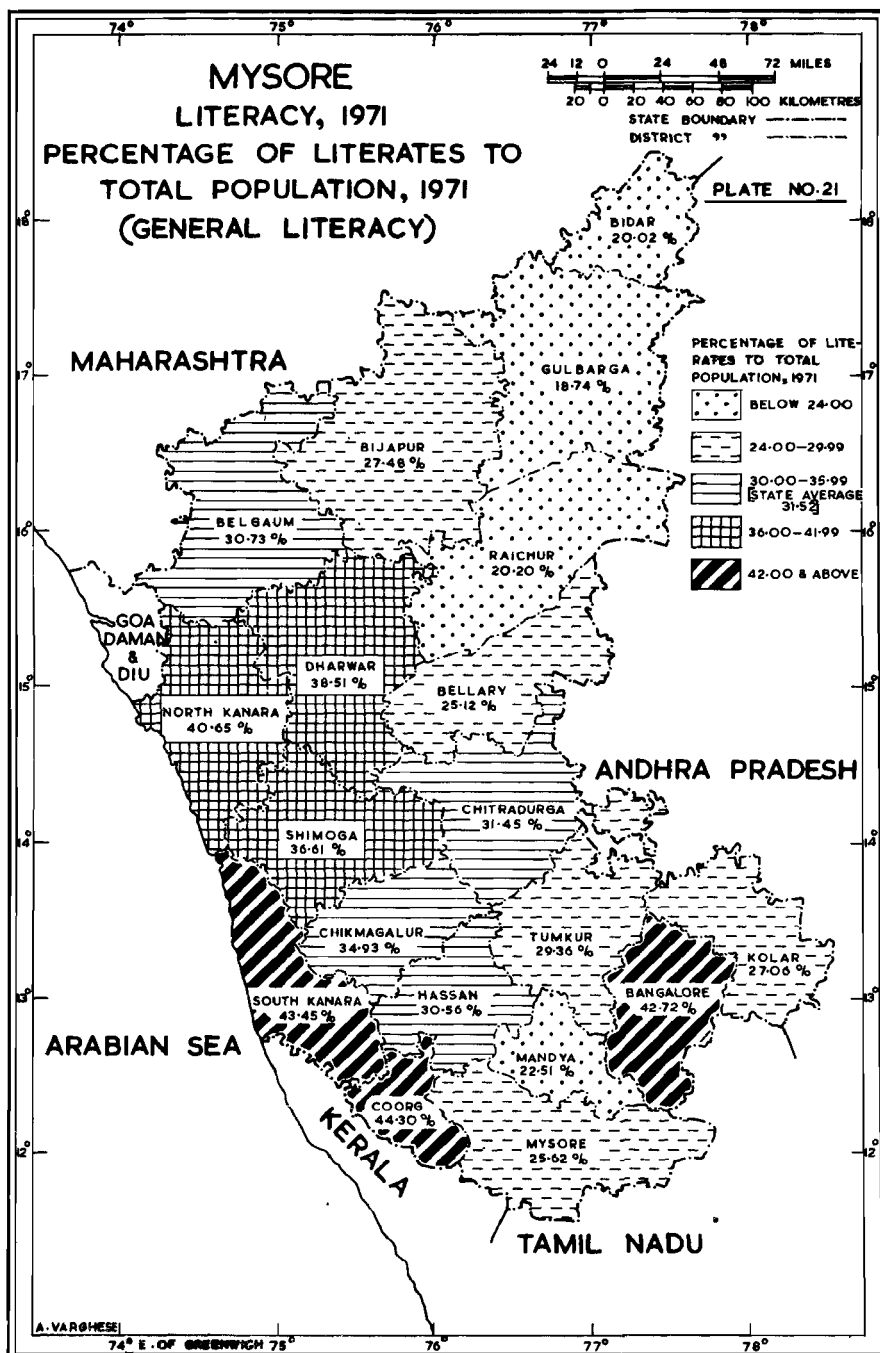
### General Literacy Rates in India and the States

The General Literacy Rates in India, the States and the Union Territories are given in Table 5.1

TABLE 5.1

**General Literacy Rates in India, the States and Union Territories, 1971**

| India/States/Union Territories | General Literacy Rate (%)<br>among |              |              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                | All<br>Persons                     | Males        | Females      |
| (1)                            | (2)                                | (3)          | (4)          |
| <b>INDIA</b>                   | <b>29.46</b>                       | <b>39.45</b> | <b>18.72</b> |
| <b>States</b>                  |                                    |              |              |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh              | 24.57                              | 33.18        | 15.75        |
| 2. Assam                       | 28.72                              | 37.19        | 19.27        |





|                               | (1)   | (2)   | (3)   | (4) |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 3. Bihar . . . . .            | 19.94 | 30.64 | 8.72  |     |
| 4. Gujarat . . . . .          | 35.79 | 46.11 | 24.75 |     |
| 5. Haryana . . . . .          | 26.89 | 37.29 | 14.89 |     |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . . | 31.96 | 43.19 | 20.23 |     |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .  | 18.58 | 26.75 | 9.28  |     |
| 8. Kerala . . . . .           | 60.42 | 66.62 | 54.31 |     |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .   | 22.14 | 32.70 | 10.92 |     |
| 10. Maharashtra . . . . .     | 39.18 | 51.04 | 26.43 |     |
| 11. Manipur . . . . .         | 32.91 | 46.04 | 19.53 |     |
| 12. Meghalaya . . . . .       | 29.49 | 34.12 | 24.56 |     |
| 13. MYSORE . . . . .          | 31.52 | 41.62 | 20.97 |     |
| 14. Nagaland . . . . .        | 27.40 | 35.02 | 18.65 |     |
| 15. Orissa . . . . .          | 26.18 | 38.29 | 13.92 |     |
| 16. Punjab . . . . .          | 33.67 | 40.38 | 25.90 |     |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . . .       | 19.07 | 28.74 | 8.46  |     |
| 18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .      | 39.46 | 51.78 | 26.86 |     |
| 19. Tripura . . . . .         | 30.98 | 40.20 | 21.19 |     |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .   | 21.77 | 31.50 | 10.70 |     |
| 21. West Bengal . . . . .     | 33.20 | 42.81 | 22.42 |     |

#### Union Territories

|                                                       |       |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands                          | 43.59 | 51.64 | 31.11 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .                        | 11.29 | 17.82 | 3.71  |
| 3. Chandigarh . . . . .                               | 61.56 | 66.97 | 54.35 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .                     | 14.97 | 22.15 | 7.84  |
| 5. Delhi . . . . .                                    | 56.61 | 63.71 | 47.75 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .                         | 44.75 | 54.31 | 35.09 |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy &<br>Amindivi Islands . . . . . | 43.66 | 56.48 | 30.56 |
| 8. Pondicherry . . . . .                              | 46.02 | 57.29 | 54.62 |

In the country as a whole, only 29.46% of the population are literate. In other words, only 3 out of every 10 can read and write in India. In Mysore State the position is about the same. Mysore has the ninth rank so far as literacy is concerned among the States in India. The States in which the literacy rates are higher than in Mysore are, in the order of their ranks, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, West Bengal, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. The very high proportions of literates both among men and women in Kerala is noteworthy. Though Tamil Nadu has the second highest literacy rate among the States the actual rate is very much lower than that of Kerala. In comparison, our literacy rate is low and we cannot draw any consolation from the fact that there are other States where the rates are even lower. We must also note that in all the States and Union Territories, the literacy rates among women are much lower than among men.

### **Effective Literacy Rates in Mysore State and the districts:**

We saw earlier that the effective literacy rates are more realistic since the very young population in the age group 0-4 is not taken into consideration in the calculation of this literacy rate. Since we are able to obtain the effective literacy rates for the State and the districts, we can use these in our analysis.

We saw that the general literacy rate in Mysore State is 31.52%, but the effective literacy rate becomes 36.83%. The effective literacy rates in the districts for the total population and among males and females separately are indicated in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2

## The Effective Literacy Rates in the Districts

| State/District      | Effective Literacy Rates among |              |              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                     | Total<br>Population            | Males        | Females      |
| (1)                 | (2)                            | (3)          | (4)          |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b> | <b>36.83</b>                   | <b>48.51</b> | <b>24.56</b> |
| 1. Bangalore        | 49.41                          | 59.03        | 38.70        |
| 2. Belgaum          | 36.06                          | 49.80        | 21.50        |
| 3. Bellary          | 29.30                          | 41.09        | 17.04        |
| 4. Bidar            | 23.97                          | 36.90        | 10.44        |
| 5. Bijapur          | 32.34                          | 47.41        | 16.84        |
| 6. Chikmagalur      | 40.68                          | 50.81        | 29.74        |
| 7. Chitradurga      | 36.61                          | 48.71        | 23.62        |
| 8. Coorg            | 51.12                          | 57.62        | 43.88        |
| 9. Dharwar          | 45.13                          | 59.92        | 29.40        |
| 10. Gulbarga        | 22.29                          | 34.17        | 10.19        |
| 11. Hassan          | 35.73                          | 47.93        | 23.15        |
| 12. Kolar           | 31.30                          | 42.08        | 19.96        |
| 13. Mandya          | 26.34                          | 36.91        | 15.30        |
| 14. Mysore          | 29.71                          | 38.26        | 20.56        |
| 15. North Kanara    | 47.32                          | 57.67        | 36.49        |
| 16. Raichur         | 23.84                          | 36.45        | 10.99        |
| 17. Shimoga         | 42.98                          | 53.46        | 31.67        |
| 18. South Kanara    | 50.63                          | 61.51        | 40.50        |
| 19. Tumkur          | 33.96                          | 45.95        | 21.29        |



If both men and women are considered together, Coorg district has the pride of place, with the highest effective literacy rate of 51.12%. However, South Kanara and Bangalore districts are close behind. The lowest literacy is in Gulbarga district, with Bidar and Raichur districts not very much better. In fact, if we study the figures carefully we will see that there is a broad belt of low literacy consisting of the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary.

In Table 5.2 the effective literacy rates among males and females are also indicated. Among males, the highest effective literacy rate is in South Kanara district and the least in Gulbarga district. Among females, the highest effective literacy rate is in Coorg district and the least, again, in Gulbarga district. In fact, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur occupy the last three places so far as literacy among men or women is concerned.

We must not fail to notice one important point and that is the generally lower literacy rates among women compared to men. In all the districts, the effective literacy rates among women are much lower than that among men. The effective literacy among men exceeds 40% in most of the districts except in Mysore, Mandya, Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga but in the case of women, the effective literacy rate exceeds 40% only in Coorg and South Kanara districts. In Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts, the low literacy among women is unfortunately very low and must be raised. We have all heard the saying, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" which tells us how very important the role of the mother is for the future

of the nation. Literate women would be exposed to new ideas and will be able to understand the value of education and training for their children. The spread of literacy among women is, therefore, particularly important for our country.

### **Effective Literacy Rates in the Rural and Urban areas:**

We have seen how urban areas have certain advantages when compared to rural areas. This advantage exists with regard to literacy also. We must all have noticed how newspapers, magazines and books sell far more in the urban areas than in the rural areas and how crowded the schools in towns seem. This is because those who are literate are found in much larger numbers in the urban areas. What we observe and know from commonsense is supported by the figures also, as can be seen from Table 5.3 in which the effective literacy rates in the rural and urban areas are presented.

**TABLE 5.3**  
**Effective Literacy Rates in the Rural and Urban Areas**

| State/District      | Effective Literacy Rates (in per cent) in |              |              |              |              |              |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                     | Total Population                          |              | Only Males   |              | Only Females |              |
|                     | Rural                                     | Urban        | Rural        | Urban        | Rural        | Urban        |
|                     | (1)                                       | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b> | <b>29.48</b>                              | <b>59.33</b> | <b>40.64</b> | <b>69.30</b> | <b>17.09</b> | <b>48.27</b> |
| 1. Bangalore        | 28.74                                     | 65.84        | 40.32        | 73.32        | 16.45        | 57.19        |
| 2. Belgaum          | 29.96                                     | 59.13        | 43.97        | 71.30        | 15.25        | 45.72        |

|                  | (1)   | (2)   | (3)   | (4)   | (5)   | (6)   | (7) |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 3. Bellary .     | 23.14 | 45.55 | 34.69 | 57.57 | 11.29 | 32.61 |     |
| 4. Bidar .       | 20.04 | 47.03 | 32.71 | 60.70 | 6.92  | 31.87 |     |
| 5. Bijapur .     | 27.12 | 51.37 | 41.95 | 66.76 | 12.03 | 34.85 |     |
| 6. Chikmagalur   | 36.85 | 61.14 | 47.32 | 69.19 | 25.59 | 52.24 |     |
| 7. Chitradurga   | 30.76 | 59.50 | 43.06 | 69.96 | 17.79 | 47.48 |     |
| 8. Coorg .       | 48.25 | 66.50 | 54.72 | 72.77 | 41.13 | 59.15 |     |
| 9. Dharwar .     | 39.18 | 57.82 | 55.04 | 70.03 | 22.68 | 44.26 |     |
| 10. Gulbarga .   | 16.88 | 46.91 | 27.99 | 61.47 | 5.66  | 31.36 |     |
| 11. Hassan .     | 31.47 | 62.49 | 44.15 | 70.59 | 18.53 | 53.45 |     |
| 12. Kolar .      | 23.76 | 60.28 | 34.67 | 70.20 | 12.33 | 49.63 |     |
| 13. Mandya .     | 22.71 | 48.82 | 33.34 | 58.29 | 11.72 | 38.31 |     |
| 14. Mysore .     | 19.55 | 58.73 | 28.24 | 66.32 | 10.33 | 50.33 |     |
| 15. North Kanara | 43.36 | 65.60 | 53.99 | 74.61 | 32.23 | 56.15 |     |
| 16. Raichur .    | 20.78 | 40.42 | 33.23 | 53.40 | 8.19  | 26.57 |     |
| 17. Shimoga .    | 37.24 | 61.27 | 48.29 | 69.41 | 25.50 | 52.03 |     |
| 18. South Kanara | 45.49 | 70.28 | 56.84 | 78.78 | 35.08 | 61.94 |     |
| 19. Tumkur .     | 30.20 | 62.00 | 42.46 | 70.99 | 17.36 | 51.81 |     |

The much higher effective literacy rates in the urban areas than in the rural areas are strikingly obvious. If the total population is considered, the urban effective literacy rate is nearly double that in the rural areas. In all the districts, the urban rate is much greater than the rural rate of literacy.

If the effective literacy rates among men and women are considered separately, we notice the higher urban rates in both cases. We must particularly notice the range of

these rates in the case of women. Except in the districts of Coorg, South Kanara and North Kanara, in all the other districts, the effective literacy rates of women in the rural areas is very low. Their urban rates are much higher, being greater than 50% in South Kanara, Coorg, Bangalore, North Kanara, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Tumkur and Mysore districts, but these are lower than the urban effective literacy rates among men. In Kolar, Bijapur, Mandya, Bellary, Mysore, Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga, the effective literacy rates among rural women are extremely low. These districts are very backward so far as literacy among women in the rural areas is concerned.

The sharp contrast between the effective literacy rates in the rural and urban areas is something we must note. Both among men and women these rates are far greater in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The difference is particularly striking in the case of women. The spread of education and the availability of educational opportunities are clearly better in the urban areas. We must, at this point remind ourselves that the lower literacy rates in the rural areas are due to various causes, and cannot be attributed only to the number of schools. In the rural areas, children start working at a very early age and help to either lighten the burden of running the house or to increase the income of the family. They look after the younger children in the house, allowing their mothers to go out to work, they gather fuel, graze the cattle and do many other tasks. The older children also work in the fields as labourers. In the rural areas, therefore, children are diverted from schools into the

labour force. Consequently, the literacy in the rural areas is low.

We have noticed that the effective literacy rate in the urban areas of our State is 59.33%. This is the average for all the towns and cities taken together but when these are considered individually, wide variations exist. We need not consider the effective literacy in all the towns in the State and can confine ourselves to a few important cases. Among the towns and cities in Mysore State, Udipi town has the highest literacy rate (80.09%) and Tekkalkota in Bellary district the least (17.45%). The effective literacy rates in the cities are as follows:—

|                                            |          |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| (i) Mangalore Urban Agglomeration          | . 73.75% |
| (ii) Belgaum Urban Agglomeration.          | . 70.81% |
| (iii) Bangalore Urban Agglomeration        | . 67.78% |
| (iv) Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration | 66.83%   |
| (v) Shimoga . . . . .                      | 64.94%   |
| (vi) Mysore . . . . .                      | 64.39%   |
| (vii) Hubli-Dharwar . . . . .              | 63.25%   |
| (viii) Bijapur . . . . .                   | 61.05%   |
| (ix) Davanagere . . . . .                  | 59.32%   |
| (x) Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration         | . 58.29% |
| (xi) Gulbarga . . . . .                    | 55.42%   |
| (xii) Bellary . . . . .                    | 54.28%   |

In all the cities in the State, more than half the population (above 4 years) are literate. The cities are advantageously placed with regard to schools and in addition, the general tendency is for the literates in the rural areas to migrate to

the cities in search of employment. These factors add to the number of literates in the cities.

### Growth of literacy

It is an article of faith with us that the people of this country should be literate in as short a time as possible. Large sums of money are being spent on schools and literacy has been increasing all over the country. In India, the general literacy has improved from about 24% in 1961 to slightly more than 29% in 1971. In our State also, literacy has improved but the growth of literacy has not been uniform all over the State as Table 5.4 will show.

TABLE 5.4

Effective Literacy Rates in 1961 and 1971 in the districts and rate of growth of literacy between 1961 and 1971

| State/District              | Effective Literacy Rates in per cent) |              | Rate of growth of literacy 1961-71 per cent) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                             | 1961                                  | 1971         |                                              |
| (1)                         | (2)                                   | (3)          | (4)                                          |
| <b>MYSORE STATE . . . .</b> | <b>29.80</b>                          | <b>36.83</b> | <b>23.59</b>                                 |
| 1. Bangalore . . . .        | 39.86                                 | 49.41        | 23.96                                        |
| 2. Belgaum . . . .          | 30.67                                 | 36.06        | 17.57                                        |
| 3. Bellary . . . .          | 24.37                                 | 29.30        | 20.33                                        |
| 4. Bidar . . . .            | 16.96                                 | 23.97        | 41.33                                        |
| 5. Bijapur . . . .          | 28.84                                 | 32.34        | 12.14                                        |

|                        | (1)   | (2)   | (3)   | (4) |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 6. Chikmagalur . . .   | 32.72 | 40.68 | 24.33 |     |
| 7. Chitradurga . . .   | 29.46 | 36.61 | 24.27 |     |
| 8. Coorg . . .         | 42.83 | 51.12 | 19.36 |     |
| 9. Dharwar . . .       | 39.55 | 45.13 | 14.11 |     |
| 10. Gulbarga . . .     | 17.18 | 22.29 | 29.74 |     |
| 11. Hassan . . .       | 28.79 | 35.73 | 24.11 |     |
| 12. Kolar . . .        | 24.72 | 31.30 | 26.62 |     |
| 13. Mandya . . .       | 20.33 | 26.34 | 29.56 |     |
| 14. Mysore . . .       | 24.80 | 29.71 | 19.80 |     |
| 15. North Kanara . . . | 39.46 | 47.32 | 19.92 |     |
| 16. Raichur . . .      | 18.35 | 23.84 | 29.92 |     |
| 17. Shimoga . . .      | 33.40 | 42.98 | 28.68 |     |
| 18. South Kanara . . . | 38.22 | 50.63 | 32.47 |     |
| 19. Tumkur . . .       | 26.32 | 33.96 | 29.03 |     |

It is gratifying to notice that the literacy rates have improved in all the districts but the pace of improvement in the spread of literacy is, in a few cases, slow. For example, the growth of literacy in Bijapur and Dharwar districts is comparatively very slow. On the other hand, the pace in South Kanara district, which is in the front ranks of literacy, has been fast. The great efforts made towards bringing up the backward districts can be noticed from the rates of growth of literacy in districts such as Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur, which are at the bottom of the literacy scale. The fact that, despite these efforts, these districts are still at the bottom of the literacy scale is an indication of the enor-

mous efforts still needed for bringing these districts higher in the literacy scale.

### **“Investment in Man”**

We have had a brief look at the picture of literacy in our State. But before we go further it would be profitable to consider why literacy is so important.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations declares, in Article 26, that “Everyone has the right to education”. This is, of course, the ultimate aim but the anxiety to ensure the spread of literacy is not based on only such a general ideal. It is recognised that the modernisation of our economy and society necessarily depends on the involvement of every man and woman in the country in this process of development. Such involvement or a partnership in development can be useful and fruitful only when the people can understand and weigh matters, absorb and adopt new ideas and techniques and impart to others their skills and experiences. This implies an ability to read and write so that communication is easily possible. Literacy, therefore, becomes vital. Literacy not only permits the imparting of knowledge and skills but it also, more importantly implies the development of rational attitudes. It is against this importance of literacy that we must view our literacy rates. The picture is none too encouraging. We can, no doubt, draw some comfort from the fact that our literacy rates are increasing but we must not forget the equally important fact that in this State out of every three persons only one can read and write.



The literacy among women is particularly low. The education of women is extremely important. It has been found that families are smaller where the women are literate and educated. Also, a literate mother would be anxious to ensure the adequate schooling of her children. We must, therefore, pay great attention to the education of women. As we saw earlier, the literacy of women is very low, particularly in the rural areas. This is a problem that needs urgent attention.

The literacy in the rural areas is also very important. The larger proportion of our population is in the rural areas and the modernisation of the agricultural sector of our economy calls for a far greater rural literacy rate than what we have now.

## CHAPTER VI

### OUR MOTHER TONGUES

India is a country of many languages and dialects and the study of the languages of our country has been attracting many experts and scholars since a long time. The recording of mother tongues of persons was for the first time undertaken all over the country in the Census of 1881. But even before this census, much research had already been carried out on the origin and structure of the languages of India. One of the most important investigations regarding the languages of India was the Linguistic Survey of India carried out by Sir George A. Grierson after the 1901 and 1921 Censuses, and the classification of the languages suggested by him is largely adopted even now. This classification divided the languages into certain groups or families such as Austric, Karen, Man, Tibeto-Chinese, Dravidian and Indo-European. The language of Mysore State, Kannada, belongs to the Dravidian group.

In the Census of 1971 also, a question was asked regarding mother tongues. The mother-tongue of a person is the language spoken in one's first surroundings. The language in which the mother talks to the child is the mother tongue of the child.

#### Languages in India

The mother tongues recorded in India are in hundreds and many of these are affiliated to each other. Of these, 15 are recognised in our Constitution as the main languages

of the country and these are listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The number of speakers of these 15 main languages and the proportion they form of the total population of India are indicated in Table 6.1<sup>1</sup>

TABLE 6.1

**Speakers of the 15 languages in the Eighth Schedule in India**

| Language          |           |   |   |   | Number of<br>Speakers<br>(Provisional) | Percentage<br>to total<br>population |
|-------------------|-----------|---|---|---|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1)               |           |   |   |   | (2)                                    | (3)                                  |
| 1.                | Assamese  | . | . | . | 8,958,977                              | 1.63                                 |
| 2.                | Bengali   | . | . | . | 44,792,722                             | 8.17                                 |
| 3.                | Gujarati  | . | . | . | 25,875,252                             | 4.72                                 |
| 4.                | Hindi     | . | . | . | 162,577,612                            | 29.67                                |
| 5.                | Kannada   | . | . | . | 21,707,918                             | 3.96                                 |
| 6.                | Kashmiri  | . | . | . | 2,438,360                              | 0.44                                 |
| 7.                | Malayalam | . | . | . | 21,938,231                             | 4.00                                 |
| 8.                | Marathi   | . | . | . | 42,251,207                             | 7.71                                 |
| 9.                | Oriya     | . | . | . | 19,855,450                             | 3.62                                 |
| 10.               | Punjabi   | . | . | . | 16,449,573                             | 3.00                                 |
| 11.               | Sanskrit  | . | . | . | 2,212                                  | Negligible                           |
| 12.               | Sindhi    | . | . | . | 1,676,728                              | 0.31                                 |
| 13.               | Tamil     | . | . | . | 37,690,020                             | 6.88                                 |
| 14.               | Telugu    | . | . | . | 44,752,926                             | 8.17                                 |
| 15.               | Urdu      | . | . | . | 28,607,874                             | 5.22                                 |
| (Other Languages) |           |   |   |   | 68,374,747                             | 12.48)                               |

<sup>1</sup>P. 2, Pocket Book of Population statistics, Registrar General, India

It is interesting to notice that nearly 87% of India's population talk 14 of these languages, with Sanskrit accounting for a very small number. All the 'other languages' together account for only 12.48% of the population. The largest proportion of the population speak Hindi, with Bengali and Telugu occupying the second place, but with proportions far smaller than Hindi.

### Languages in Mysore State:

We may now consider the distribution of the people of Mysore State by constitutional languages, for which information is given in Table 6.2.

TABLE 6.2

Speakers in Mysore State of the 15 Languages in the Eighth Schedule

| Language              | Number of<br>Speakers | Percentage<br>to total<br>population |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1)                   | (2)                   | (3)                                  |
| 1. Assamese . . . . . | 320                   | Negligible                           |
| 2. Bengali . . . . .  | 7,056                 | 0.02                                 |
| 3. Gujarati . . . . . | 28,571                | 0.01                                 |
| 4. Hindi . . . . .    | 129,842               | 0.44                                 |
| 5. Kannada . . . . .  | 19,328,270            | 65.97                                |
| 6. Kashmiri . . . . . | 220                   | Negligible                           |

| (1)                    | (2)       | (3)        |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 7. Malayalam . . . . . | 425,161   | 1.45       |
| 8. Marathi . . . . .   | 1,187,058 | 4.05       |
| 9. Oriya . . . . .     | 1,798     | 0.01       |
| 10. Punjabi . . . . .  | 7,240     | 0.02       |
| 11. Sanskrit . . . . . | 111       | Negligible |
| 12. Sindhi . . . . .   | 9,651     | 0.03       |
| 13. Tamil . . . . .    | 990,409   | 3.38       |
| 14. Telugu . . . . .   | 2,397,557 | 8.18       |
| 15. Urdu . . . . .     | 2,636,688 | 9.00       |
| (Others . . . . .      | 2,149,062 | 7.33)      |

Kannada obviously accounts for the largest number, with Urdu and Telugu far behind. The other languages are spoken by much smaller numbers.

### **Mother Tongues in Mysore State:**

We have so far considered the languages as listed in the Constitution. These, as mentioned earlier, include certain other mother tongues which are considered as forming a group with the Constitutional languages concerned. But since we have information on all the mother tongues in the State we need not restrict ourselves to only the Constitutional languages.

In the 1971 Census, 166 mother tongues were recorded in our State. The list of these languages, the population speaking a particular language and the proportion of

speakers to the total population of the State are presented in an Appendix to this chapter. A glance at the Appendix will indicate that only a few mother tongues are prominent in our State. The mother tongues in Mysore State which are spoken by more than 1% of the population are only the following nine:—

| Mother Tongue       | Number of speakers | Percentage to total population |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1)                 | (2)                | (3)                            |
| 1. Kannada . . .    | 19,320,023         | 65.94                          |
| 2. Urdu . . .       | 2,636,678          | 9.00                           |
| 3. Telugu . . .     | 2,394,274          | 8.17                           |
| 4. Marathi . . .    | 1,186,417          | 4.05                           |
| 5. Tulu . . .       | 1,041,746          | 3.56                           |
| 6. Tamil . . .      | 983,952            | 3.36                           |
| 7. Konkani . . .    | 572,828            | 1.96                           |
| 8. Lamani/Lambadi . | 340,512            | 1.16                           |
| 9. Malayalam . . .  | 413,282            | 1.41                           |

These 9 mother tongues are spoken by nearly 99% of the population. Of them, Kannada is naturally spoken by the largest number<sup>2</sup>. Urdu and Telugu, which are the second and third strongest mother tongues in the State are far behind.

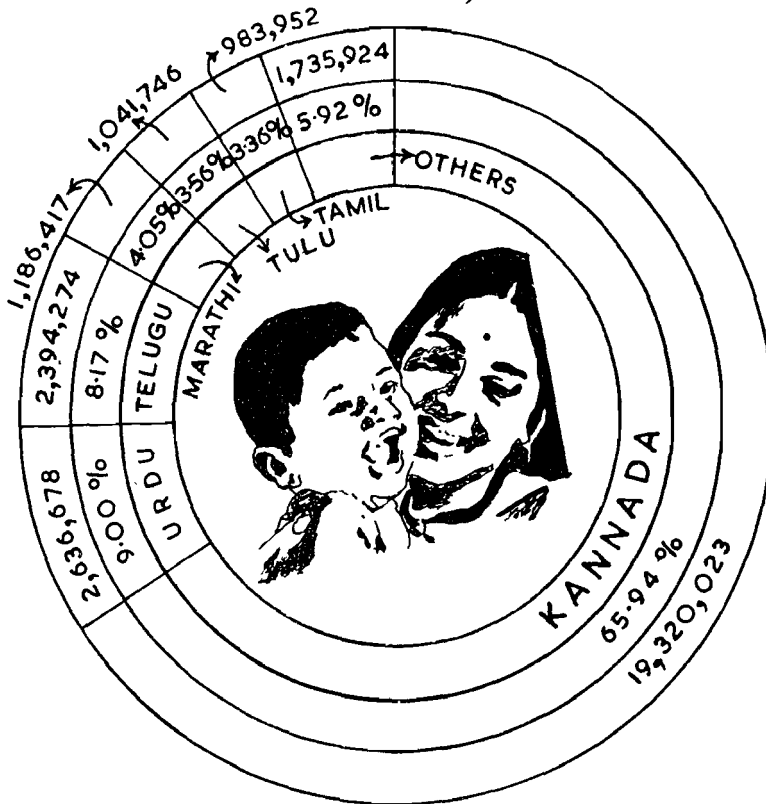
<sup>2</sup>The number of speakers with Kannada as their mother tongue of 19,320,023 is less than that given in Table 6.2. The latter number includes 8,247 speakers of Badaga, Haranshikari, Koracha and Kuruba/Kurumba and these languages are grouped with Kannada for this purpose.

The speakers of all these 9 major mother tongues are not always evenly distributed all over the State. In some cases, large proportions of persons with mother tongues other than Kannada are concentrated in some areas. Bangalore, Gulbarga and Dharwar districts together account for slightly more than one-third of the Urdu speakers in the State and are closely followed by Bijapur district. Telugu speakers are mainly in the two districts of Bangalore and Kolar which together account for more than half the total Telugu speakers in the State. In the case of Marathi speakers, nearly 45% of them are in Belgaum district, with the next highest proportion of 15% in Bidar district. Tulu speakers are mainly in South Kanara district with nearly 88% of the total Tulu speakers in the State living in this district. Nearly half the total Tamil speakers in the State are located in Bangalore district while in the case of Konkani nearly 85% are in the districts of North Kanara and South Kanara with about 50% in South Kanara itself. About half the Malayalam speakers in the State are in South Kanara district, with Bangalore and Coorg districts also contributing large numbers. These three districts account for nearly 80% of the Malayalam speakers in the State. In the case of Lamani/Lambadi, the speakers are mainly found in Belgaum, Bidar and Gulbarga districts.

We, therefore, notice how certain mother tongues are dominant in certain areas if the distribution of the speakers of these mother tongues all over the State are considered. Within the district, of course, the distribution is likely to be different as we shall see next.

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES, 1971







### Mother tongues in the districts:

All the 166 mother tongues recorded in the State are obviously not found in all the districts. In the districts, a few mother tongues account for the greater proportions of the population of the districts. Table 6.3 gives the main mother tongues in the districts and the percentage of the district population that the speakers of these mother tongues constitute.

TABLE 6.3

**Main Mother Tongues in the districts, the number of speakers and their proportion**

| District  | Main Mother Tongues | Number of Speakers | Percentage of population of district |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1)       | (2)                 | (3)                | (4)                                  |
| Bangalore | Kannada             | 1,705,223          | 50.67                                |
|           | Telugu              | 537,295            | 15.96                                |
|           | Tamil               | 527,902            | 15.68                                |
|           | Urdu                | 348,861            | 10.37                                |
| Belgaum   | Kannada             | 1,619,779          | 66.84                                |
|           | Marathi             | 539,800            | 22.28                                |
|           | Urdu                | 190,312            | 7.85                                 |
| Bellary   | Kannada             | 821,689            | 73.19                                |
|           | Urdu                | 114,367            | 10.19                                |
|           | Telugu              | 111,973            | 9.97                                 |
|           | Lamani/Lambadi      | 36,810             | 3.27                                 |

| (1)              | (2)            | (3)       | (4)   |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| Bidar . . .      | Kannada        | 422,022   | 51.21 |
|                  | Marathi        | 179,963   | 21.84 |
|                  | Urdu           | 153,470   | 18.63 |
|                  | Telugu         | 43,531    | 5.28  |
|                  | Lamani/Lambadi | 14,427    | 1.75  |
| Bijapur . . .    | Kannada        | 1,632,999 | 82.24 |
|                  | Urdu           | 217,352   | 10.95 |
|                  | Lamani/Lambadi | 55,491    | 2.79  |
| Chikmagalur. . . | Kannada        | 525,367   | 71.32 |
|                  | Tulu           | 48,499    | 6.58  |
|                  | Urdu           | 45,885    | 6.23  |
|                  | Tamil          | 35,455    | 4.81  |
|                  | Telugu         | 20,970    | 2.85  |
|                  | Malayalam      | 18,489    | 2.51  |
|                  | Konkani        | 15,865    | 2.15  |
| Chitradurga. . . | Kannada        | 1,034,868 | 74.05 |
|                  | Telugu         | 182,094   | 13.03 |
|                  | Urdu           | 105,196   | 7.53  |
|                  | Lamani/Lambadi | 30,877    | 2.20  |
| Coorg . . .      | Kannada        | 151,873   | 40.05 |
|                  | Malayalam      | 67,110    | 17.74 |
|                  | Coorgi/Kodagu  | 64,461    | 17.04 |
|                  | Tulu           | 30,473    | 8.06  |
|                  | Tamil          | 22,165    | 5.86  |
|                  | Urdu           | 10,836    | 2.86  |
| Dharwar . . .    | Kannada        | 1,875,885 | 80.09 |
|                  | Urdu           | 289,409   | 12.36 |
|                  | Marathi        | 48,570    | 2.07  |

| (1)                | (2)            | (3)       | (4)   |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| Gulbarga . . .     | Kannada        | 1,157,342 | 66.54 |
|                    | Urdu           | 299,427   | 17.22 |
|                    | Telugu         | 119,726   | 6.89  |
|                    | Lamari/Lambadi | 88,913    | 5.11  |
|                    | Marathi        | 50,977    | 2.93  |
| Hassan . . .       | Kannada        | 950,459   | 86.22 |
|                    | Urdu           | 50,666    | 4.60  |
|                    | Telugu         | 27,696    | 2.51  |
|                    | Tamil          | 25,712    | 2.33  |
| Kolar . . .        | Telugu         | 828,720   | 54.64 |
|                    | Kannada        | 368,372   | 24.29 |
|                    | Urdu           | 153,999   | 10.15 |
|                    | Tamil          | 137,498   | 9.07  |
| Mandya . . .       | Kannada        | 1,064,194 | 92.19 |
|                    | Urdu           | 41,521    | 3.60  |
| Mysore . . .       | Kannada        | 1,734,937 | 83.52 |
|                    | Urdu           | 125,773   | 6.05  |
|                    | Tamil          | 84,397    | 4.06  |
|                    | Telugu         | 72,231    | 3.48  |
| North Kanara . . . | Kannada        | 480,433   | 56.58 |
|                    | Konkani        | 197,796   | 23.29 |
|                    | Marathi        | 71,590    | 8.43  |
|                    | Urdu           | 66,838    | 7.87  |
| Raichur . . .      | Kannada        | 1,096,542 | 77.46 |
|                    | Urdu           | 145,343   | 10.27 |
|                    | Telugu         | 122,652   | 8.66  |

| (1)                | (2)       | (3)       | (4)   |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Shimoga . . .      | Kannada   | 971,031   | 74.61 |
|                    | Urdu      | 119,897   | 9.21  |
|                    | Telugu    | 52,094    | 4.00  |
|                    | Tamil     | 48,604    | 3.74  |
|                    | Marathi   | 30,498    | 2.34  |
| South Kanara . . . | Tulu      | 919,786   | 47.43 |
|                    | Kannada   | 396,320   | 20.44 |
|                    | Konkani   | 283,694   | 14.62 |
|                    | Malayalam | 215,943   | 11.13 |
|                    | Urdu      | 52,905    | 2.73  |
|                    | Marathi   | 42,519    | 2.19  |
| Tumkur . . .       | Kannada   | 1,310,688 | 80.52 |
|                    | Telugu    | 168,920   | 10.38 |
|                    | Urdu      | 104,621   | 6.43  |

From Table 6.3 we will notice that Kannada is the mother tongue of the largest number in all the districts except in Kolar and South Kanara. The Kannada speakers are more than 50% of the population in all the districts other than Coorg, Kolar and South Kanara. In Mandya district about 92% of the people talk Kannada as their mother tongue, while in Bangalore district only about 50% have Kannada as their mother tongue.

In Coorg district, those whose mother tongue is Kannada are the largest proportion, being 40% of the population of the district. But in this district, Coorgi/Kodugu

and Malayalam are also important since each of these is the mother tongue of about 17% of the population.

In Kolar district, Telugu is the mother tongue of the largest number. Nearly 55% of the people in this district speak Telugu as their mother tongue and only about 24% speak Kannada as their mother tongue. We must, at this point, remember that we are talking of only mother tongues. Obviously, in this district, almost all those whose mother tongue is Telugu also speak Kannada, but this is as a second language. The very high proportion of the people in Kolar district whose mother tongue is Telugu is explained by the fact that it is adjacent to Andhra Pradesh which is a Telugu area and that in taluks such as Gudibanda, Bagepalli and Srinivasapur nearly 80% to 90% of the people are Telugu speakers.

South Kanara is another district in which those with a mother tongue other than Kannada predominate. In this district, nearly 47% speak Tulu as their mother tongue, while those who speak Kannada as their mother tongue are only 20%. Konkani and Malayalam are important languages in this district.

We have seen how those whose mother tongue is Kannada are the largest number in almost all the districts except Kolar and South Kanara. What about some of the other important Mother tongues? Urdu is an important mother tongue in all the districts, especially in Bangalore, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Kolar and Raichur. Telugu, as we saw, is the predominant mother tongue in

Kolar district but it is also important tongue in Bangalore, Bellary, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur. Tamil is a major mother tongue in Bangalore district, and it is also important in Chikmagalur, Coorg, Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga districts. Marathi is a major mother tongue in Belgaum, Bidar and North Kanara districts. Coorgi/Kodagu is a main mother tongue only in Coorg district while Konkani is a main mother tongue in North Kanara and South Kanara districts. Tulu, as we saw earlier, is a major mother tongue in South Kanara district but is also important in Chikmagalur and Coorg districts.

#### **Rural—Urban Distribution:**

Those who speak the nine major mother tongues in this State are no doubt found both in urban and rural areas but it is interesting to notice a few features of the rural-urban distribution of such speakers. In Table 6.4 the percentage proportion of speakers of each of these mother tongues in the rural and urban areas of the State are indicated.

**TABLE 6.4**  
**Percentage distribution of speakers of the nine major mother tongues**  
**between the rural and urban areas**

| Mother tongue    | Percentage of speakers in the |             |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
|                  | Rural areas                   | Urban areas |
| (1)              | (2)                           | (3)         |
| 1. Kannada . . . | 83.3                          | 16.7        |
| 2. Urdu . . .    | 46.3                          | 53.7        |

| (1)                 | (2)  | (3)  |
|---------------------|------|------|
| 3. Telugu . . .     | 71.6 | 28.4 |
| 4. Marathi . . .    | 66.5 | 33.5 |
| 5. Tulu . . .       | 81.2 | 18.8 |
| 6. Tamil . . .      | 31.8 | 68.2 |
| 7. Konkani . . .    | 65.1 | 34.9 |
| 8. Malayalam . . .  | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| 9. Lamani/Lambadi . | 96.2 | 3.8  |

Those whose mother tongue is Lamani/Lambadi are almost completely in the rural areas. This is understandable because the majority of such people move in the country side and work as agricultural labourers. Similarly, the vast majority of those whose mother tongues are Kannada, Telugu or Tulu live in the rural areas. The proportions in the urban areas of those whose mother tongues are Marathi, Konkani or Malayalam are comparatively high but the majority are in the rural areas. It is only in the case of those whose mother tongues are Urdu or Tamil that the numbers in the urban areas are more than in the rural areas. Incidentally, slightly more than half those with Tamil as their mother tongue in this State are in Bangalore district. Bangalore urban agglomeration alone accounts for nearly 42% of the Tamil speakers in Mysore State. They are mainly in Bangalore City and Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga districts.

### **The Major Mother Tongues in the Cities:**

Cities, because of their industrial, commercial and administrative importance, attract many people from other



areas of our State and from other States too. As a consequence, the racial and language groups in cities are likely to be very much different from the rest of the surrounding country side. The migration into the cities of people with various mother tongues makes them more heterogeneous. We may consider the proportions of the number of persons who speak the six main mother tongues in the cities to the total population of the cities. These proportions are presented in Table 6.5.

TABLE 6.5

**The six major Mother Tongues in the Cities of Mysore State and the proportion of speakers to total population of the Cities**

| City/Urban Agglomeration      | Mother Tongue | Percentage of population of the city speaking the mother tongue |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                           | (2)           | (3)                                                             |
| Bangalore Urban Agglomeration | Kannada       | 31.80                                                           |
|                               | Tamil         | 25.37                                                           |
|                               | Telugu        | 16.52                                                           |
|                               | Urdu          | 13.91                                                           |
|                               | Marathi       | 3.71                                                            |
|                               | Malayalam     | 3.27                                                            |

| (1)                            | (2)       | (3)   |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Belgaum Urban Agglomeration    | Marathi   | 44.97 |
|                                | Kannada   | 28.18 |
|                                | Urdu      | 16.44 |
|                                | Konkani   | 3.00  |
|                                | Telugu    | 2.05  |
|                                | Hindi     | 1.72  |
| Bellary City                   | Kannada   | 30.64 |
|                                | Urdu      | 29.10 |
|                                | Telugu    | 29.09 |
|                                | Tamil     | 3.73  |
|                                | Marathi   | 3.12  |
|                                | Hindi     | 1.83  |
| Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration | Kannada   | 52.89 |
|                                | Tamil     | 14.29 |
|                                | Urdu      | 11.34 |
|                                | Telugu    | 11.12 |
|                                | Marathi   | 5.34  |
|                                | Malayalam | 2.55  |
| Bijapur City                   | Kannada   | 53.39 |
|                                | Urdu      | 32.82 |
|                                | Marathi   | 9.07  |
|                                | Hindi     | 0.93  |
|                                | Telugu    | 0.82  |
|                                | Marwari   | 0.72  |

| 1                                        | 2              | 3      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Davanagere City . . . . .                | Kannada        | 64.24  |
|                                          | Urdu           | 21.21  |
|                                          | Telugu         | 4.36   |
|                                          | Marathi        | 3.20   |
|                                          | Tamil          | 2.71   |
|                                          | Hindi          | 1.10 . |
| Hubli-Dharwar City . . . . .             | Kannada        | 53.77  |
|                                          | Urdu           | 22.71  |
|                                          | Marathi        | 7.11   |
|                                          | Telugu         | 4.69   |
|                                          | Kshatriya      | 3.73   |
|                                          | Konkani        | 2.27   |
| Gulbarga City . . . . .                  | Kannada        | 43.45  |
|                                          | Urdu           | 41.88  |
|                                          | Marathi        | 7.69   |
|                                          | Telugu         | 2.27   |
|                                          | Hindi          | 1.81   |
|                                          | Lamani/Lambadi | 0.71   |
| Kolar Gold Fields Urban<br>Agglomeration | Tamil          | 67.49  |
|                                          | Telugu         | 13.45  |
|                                          | Urdu           | 9.14   |
|                                          | Kannada        | 3.76   |
|                                          | Malayalam      | 2.20   |
|                                          | Hindi          | 1.63   |

| 1                             | 2         | 3     |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Mangalore Urban Agglomeration | Tulu      | 44.63 |
|                               | Konkani   | 24.88 |
|                               | Malayalam | 13.74 |
|                               | Kannada   | 8.10  |
|                               | Urdu      | 5.65  |
|                               | Tamil     | 1.00  |
| Mysore City . . . . .         | Kannada   | 55.87 |
|                               | Urdu      | 19.25 |
|                               | Tamil     | 9.24  |
|                               | Telugu    | 6.79  |
|                               | Marathi   | 3.19  |
|                               | Malayalam | 1.56  |
| Shimoga City . . . . .        | Kannada   | 50.65 |
|                               | Urdu      | 20.02 |
|                               | Tamil     | 10.08 |
|                               | Telugu    | 8.02  |
|                               | Marathi   | 4.16  |
|                               | Konkani   | 2.96  |

We notice how Kannada accounts for the largest proportion of the population of 9 Cities. In Belgaum, Mangalore and Kolar Gold Fields, other mother tongues account for the highest number of speakers. In Belgaum it is Marathi, in Mangalore Tulu and in Kolar Gold Fields Tamil.

In the cities of Bhadravati, Bijapur, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwar, Mysore and Shimoga more than half the

population speak Kannada as their mother tongue while in Kolar Gold Fields more than half speak Tamil as their mother tongue. These are the only 7 cities in which only one mother tongue accounts for more than half the population of the city. In the other 5 cities, the distribution is wide, the dominant mother tongues being Kannada and Tamil in Bangalore, Kannada and Urdu in Bellary and Gulbarga, Marathi and Kannada in Belgaum and Tulu and Konkani in Mangalore.

The comparatively high proportions of Tamil and Telugu speakers in Bangalore, Bhadravati, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore and Shimoga must be noted. There are, of course, many reasons which induce people to move into new places and the patterns of migration are complex. But we can identify a few obvious reasons for the high proportions of Tamil and Telugu speakers in these 5 cities. Bangalore, as we know, is a very important industrial and commercial centre in the country and between 1951 and 1961 a large number of large-scale public sector undertakings were established in the city. These include the Hindusthan Aircraft Ltd., Hindusthan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics Ltd., etc., while the Indian Telephone Industries was established earlier. The employment created by these factories has attracted many persons from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Similar reasons explain the high proportions of Tamil and Telugu speakers in Bhadravati where the Mysore Iron and Steel and other units are located. The close proximity to Bhadravati and the important areca trade explain this in the case of

Shimoga. In Kolar Gold Fields, as we all know, are located the deepest gold mines in the world. When these were set up and in full production most of the labour was drawn from the neighbouring Tamil and Telugu areas. In the case of Mysore, the setting up of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, the expansion of the University have, among other reasons, induced migration into the City.

## APPENDIX

### Mother Tongues in Mysore State, 1971

| Sl. No. | Mother tongues in alphabetical order | Number of speakers | Percentage of speakers to total population |            |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|
|         |                                      |                    | 3                                          | 4          |
|         |                                      |                    |                                            |            |
|         | <b>All Mother Tongues . . . . .</b>  | <b>29,299,014</b>  |                                            | <b>100</b> |
| 1.      | Adivasi . . . . .                    | 11                 |                                            | N          |
| 2.      | Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto . . . . .      | 27                 |                                            | N          |
| 3.      | Anga/Nagika . . . . .                | 1                  |                                            | N          |
| 4.      | Angami . . . . .                     | 5                  |                                            | N          |
| 5.      | Ao . . . . .                         | 4                  |                                            | N          |
| 6.      | Arabic/Arbi . . . . .                | 6,909              |                                            | 0.02       |
| 7.      | Arava . . . . .                      | 1,049              |                                            | N          |
| 8.      | Armenian . . . . .                   | 6                  |                                            | N          |
| 9.      | Assamese . . . . .                   | 320                |                                            | N          |
| 10.     | Austrian . . . . .                   | 4                  |                                            | N          |
| 11.     | Badaga . . . . .                     | 26                 |                                            | N          |
| 12.     | Bahusar . . . . .                    | 209                |                                            | N          |
| 13.     | Balabandhu . . . . .                 | 84                 |                                            | N          |
| 14.     | Bangaru . . . . .                    | 13                 |                                            | N          |
| 15.     | Banjari . . . . .                    | 31,884             |                                            | 0.11       |
| 16.     | Bengali . . . . .                    | 7,056              |                                            | 0.02       |
| 17.     | Bhandari . . . . .                   | 11                 |                                            | N          |
| 18.     | Bhojpuri . . . . .                   | 165                |                                            | N          |
| 19.     | Bhutani . . . . .                    | 1                  |                                            | N          |

| 1                               | 2         | 3      | 4    |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|------|
| 20. Bihari                      | . . . . . | 66     | N    |
| 21. Bodo/Boro                   | . . . . . | 5      | N    |
| 22. Brahmini                    | . . . . . | 44     | N    |
| 23. Brajbhasha                  | . . . . . | 1,639  | 0.01 |
| 24. Burmese                     | . . . . . | 59     | N    |
| 25. Cambodian                   | . . . . . | 1      | N    |
| 26. Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese | . . . . . | 53     | N    |
| 27. Chaurasi                    | . . . . . | 181    | N    |
| 28. Chenchu                     | . . . . . | 19     | N    |
| 29. Chinese/Chini               | . . . . . | 127    | N    |
| 30. Congolese                   | . . . . . | 1      | N    |
| 31. Coorgi/Kodagu               | . . . . . | 70,985 | 0.24 |
| 32. Czech/Czechoslovakian       | . . . . . | 4      | N    |
| 33. Dakani                      | . . . . . | 10     | N    |
| 34. Danish                      | . . . . . | 11     | N    |
| 35. Dasari                      | . . . . . | 41     | N    |
| 36. Devanagari                  | . . . . . | 128    | N    |
| 37. Dimasa                      | . . . . . | 3      | N    |
| 38. Dhanagari                   | . . . . . | 17     | N    |
| 39. Dogri                       | . . . . . | 204    | N    |
| 40. Dombari                     | . . . . . | 13     | N    |
| 41. Dutch                       | . . . . . | 13     | N    |
| 42. English                     | . . . . . | 16,931 | 0.06 |
| 43. Fijian                      | . . . . . | 1      | N    |
| 44. French                      | . . . . . | 122    | N    |
| 45. Garahwali                   | . . . . . | 44     | N    |
| 46. Garo                        | . . . . . | 2      | N    |



| 1                   | 2         | 3          | 4     |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| 47. German          | . . . . . | 161        | N     |
| 48. Ghisadi         | . . . . . | 23         | N     |
| 49. Goanese         | . . . . . | 22         | N     |
| 50. Gondi.          | . . . . . | 122        | N     |
| 51. Gorkhali/Nepali | . . . . . | 1,605      | 0.01  |
| 52. Govari          | . . . . . | 1          | N     |
| 53. Greek           | . . . . . | 12         | N     |
| 54. Gujarati        | . . . . . | 26,956     | 0.09  |
| 55. Gurmukhi        | . . . . . | 84         | N     |
| 56. Hakki Pikki     | . . . . . | 190        | N     |
| 57. Haranshikari    | . . . . . | 657        | N     |
| 58. Hebrew/Jewish   | . . . . . | 7          | N     |
| 59. Himachali.      | . . . . . | 1          | N     |
| 60. Hindi           | . . . . . | 128,043    | 0.44  |
| 61. Hindustani      | . . . . . | 5,355      | 0.02  |
| 62. Indonesian      | . . . . . | 2          | N     |
| 63. Irani/Iranian   | . . . . . | 126        | N     |
| 64. Irula/Iruliga   | . . . . . | 102        | N     |
| 65. Italian         | . . . . . | 27         | N     |
| 66. Jagannathi      | . . . . . | 1,071      | N     |
| 67. Jamati          | . . . . . | 27         | N     |
| 68. Japanese        | . . . . . | 40         | N     |
| 69. Jati/Jatu       | . . . . . | 12         | N     |
| 70. Kachchhi.       | . . . . . | 1,040      | N     |
| 71. Kaikadi         | . . . . . | 381        | N     |
| 72. Kangri          | . . . . . | 9          | N     |
| 73. Kannada         | . . . . . | 19,320,023 | 65.94 |

| 1    | 2                        | 3       | 4    |
|------|--------------------------|---------|------|
| 74.  | Kashmiri . . . . .       | 220     | N    |
| 75.  | Khasi . . . . .          | 5       | N    |
| 76.  | Kongar . . . . .         | 1,886   | 0.01 |
| 77.  | Konkani . . . . .        | 572,828 | 1.96 |
| 78.  | Koracha . . . . .        | 3,473   | 0.01 |
| 79.  | Koraga . . . . .         | 879     | N    |
| 80.  | Korama . . . . .         | 390     | N    |
| 81.  | Korava . . . . .         | 2,832   | 0.01 |
| 82.  | Korean . . . . .         | 1       | N    |
| 83.  | Kshatra Bhasha . . . . . | 89      | N    |
| 84.  | Kshatriya . . . . .      | 24,310  | 0.08 |
| 85.  | Kudubi . . . . .         | 1,090   | N    |
| 86.  | Kulvi . . . . .          | 36      | N    |
| 87.  | Kumauni . . . . .        | 7       | N    |
| 88.  | Kumbara Bhasha . . . . . | 290     | N    |
| 89.  | Kuruba/Kurumba . . . . . | 4,091   | 0.01 |
| 90.  | Kurukh/Oraon . . . . .   | 3       | N    |
| 91.  | Ladar . . . . .          | 34      | N    |
| 92.  | Lamani/Lambadi . . . . . | 340,512 | 1.16 |
| 93.  | Latin . . . . .          | 73      | N    |
| 94.  | Lotha . . . . .          | 7       | N    |
| 95.  | Lushai/Mizo . . . . .    | 30      | N    |
| 96.  | Mahar . . . . .          | 3       | N    |
| 97.  | Maheshwari . . . . .     | 19      | N    |
| 98.  | Mahl/Maldivian . . . . . | 14      | N    |
| 99.  | Maithili . . . . .       | 31      | N    |
| 100. | Malay . . . . .          | 439     | N    |

| 1    | 2                    | 3         | 4    |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|
| 101. | Malayalam . . . . .  | 413,282   | 1.41 |
| 102. | Malekudi . . . . .   | 165       | N    |
| 103. | Mali . . . . .       | 6         | N    |
| 104. | Manipuri . . . . .   | 59        | N    |
| 105. | Marathi . . . . .    | 1,186,417 | 4.05 |
| 106. | Marwari . . . . .    | 14,203    | 0.05 |
| 107. | Memani . . . . .     | 1         | N    |
| 108. | Mewari . . . . .     | 43        | N    |
| 109. | Mullu . . . . .      | 53        | N    |
| 110. | Multani . . . . .    | 21        | N    |
| 111. | Mundari . . . . .    | 5         | N    |
| 112. | Naga . . . . .       | 6         | N    |
| 113. | Nawait . . . . .     | 1,144     | N    |
| 114. | Nigerian . . . . .   | 1         | N    |
| 115. | Oriya . . . . .      | 722       | N    |
| 116. | Pahari . . . . .     | 9         | N    |
| 117. | Paite . . . . .      | 3         | N    |
| 118. | Pale . . . . .       | 75        | N    |
| 119. | Pali . . . . .       | 36        | N    |
| 120. | Pania . . . . .      | 1,012     | N    |
| 121. | Paradhi . . . . .    | 129       | N    |
| 122. | Parsi . . . . .      | 312       | N    |
| 123. | Persian . . . . .    | 107       | N    |
| 124. | Polish . . . . .     | 3         | N    |
| 125. | Portuguese . . . . . | 71        | N    |
| 126. | Panjabi . . . . .    | 6,943     | 0.02 |
| 127. | Rajasthani . . . . . | 4,284     | 0.01 |

| 1    | 2                       | 3         | 4    |
|------|-------------------------|-----------|------|
| 128. | Rangari . . . . .       | 235       | N    |
| 129. | Relli . . . . .         | 5         | N    |
| 130. | Rothtaki . . . . .      | 1         | N    |
| 131. | Russian . . . . .       | 40        | N    |
| 132. | Sali . . . . .          | 39        | N    |
| 133. | Saneethi . . . . .      | 219       | N    |
| 134. | Sanskrit . . . . .      | 111       | N    |
| 135. | Santali . . . . .       | 99        | N    |
| 136. | Saurashtra . . . . .    | 1,276     | N    |
| 137. | Sema . . . . .          | 2         | N    |
| 138. | Siamese/Thai . . . . .  | 32        | N    |
| 139. | Sikalgari . . . . .     | 870       | N    |
| 140. | Sikkim Bhotia . . . . . | 22        | N    |
| 141. | Sillekyatha . . . . .   | 30        | N    |
| 142. | Simpi . . . . .         | 46        | N    |
| 143. | Sindhi . . . . .        | 8,611     | 0.03 |
| 144. | Somali . . . . .        | 1         | N    |
| 145. | Spanish . . . . .       | 23        | N    |
| 146. | Sugali . . . . .        | 21        | N    |
| 147. | Supi . . . . .          | 35        | N    |
| 148. | Swahili . . . . .       | 8         | N    |
| 149. | Swedish . . . . .       | 10        | N    |
| 150. | Swiss . . . . .         | 1         | N    |
| 151. | Tamil . . . . .         | 983,952   | 3.36 |
| 152. | Tangkhul . . . . .      | 3         | N    |
| 153. | Telugu . . . . .        | 2,394,274 | 8.17 |
| 154. | Tibetan . . . . .       | 8,982     | 0.03 |

| 1    | 2                            | 3         | 4    |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|------|
| 155. | Toda . . . . .               | 5         | N    |
| 156. | Tripuri . . . . .            | 1         | N    |
| 157. | Tulu . . . . .               | 1,041,746 | 3.56 |
| 158. | Turkish/Turkistani . . . . . | 18        | N    |
| 159. | Urdu . . . . .               | 2,636,678 | 9.00 |
| 160. | Vadari . . . . .             | 3,223     | 0.01 |
| 161. | Varli . . . . .              | 1         | N    |
| 162. | Vietnamese . . . . .         | 2         | N    |
| 163. | War . . . . .                | 1         | N    |
| 164. | Welsh . . . . .              | 5         | N    |
| 165. | Yerava . . . . .             | 10,867    | 0.04 |
| 166. | Yerukala/Yerukula . . . . .  | 207       | N    |

*Note.*—N=Negligible.

The total of Col. 4 works out to 99.94. The difference of 0.06 is accounted for by the total of languages which are treated as negligible.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

India is a land of many religions and faiths and every citizen is guaranteed the freedom to profess his religion or faith by the Constitution. We are a secular state and, yet, the Census collects information regarding religion. The question might be asked as to why this is done. The Census gathers information on religions because it is recognised that many aspects of a person's life are influenced by his religion, through in varying degrees. Sociologists and others are interested in studying the influence of religion on other social characteristics such as literacy, migration, marriage, economic conditions etc. Religion is a basic cultural characteristic in our country.

#### Religions in India.

It is true that in India there are many religions and faiths but experience indicates that the great majority of the population follow six major religions. These are Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism. The number of persons belonging to each of these major religions and their proportion to the total population is indicated in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1  
Distribution of Population of India by major religions

| Religion | Population  | Proportion (in percent)<br>to total population |
|----------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|
| (1)      | (2)         | (3)                                            |
| Hinduism | 453,292,086 | 82.72                                          |
| Islam    | 61,417,934  | 11.21                                          |

| (1)                                                                     | (2)                | (3)        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Christianity .                                                          | 14,223,382         | 2.60       |
| Sikhism . . .                                                           | 10,378,797         | 1.89       |
| Buddhism .                                                              | 3,812,325          | 0.70       |
| Jainism .                                                               | 2,604,646          | 0.47       |
| Other religions and<br>Persuasions (including<br>religion not stated) . | 2,220,639          | 0.41       |
|                                                                         | <b>547,949,809</b> | <b>100</b> |

We can see from this table that a very high proportion of the people of India are Hindus. The other religious groups are much smaller. We might note, incidentally, that we are the third largest Muslim country in the world, Indonesia being the first and Bangla Desh the second.

Mysore State, as we saw earlier, constitutes 5.35% of the total population of India. Its contribution to the Hindus, Muslims and Christians is similar, being 5.59%, 5.57% and 4.31% respectively of the total population of these religions in the country. The contribution of the State to the All India population of Sikhs and Buddhists is very small but that of Jains is high. Of the total Jain population in India, Mysore contributes 8.40%.

The Hindu and Muslim populations can be said to be distributed in the States in proportion to their population size, with the contributions towards the Muslim population being comparatively higher in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. Of the Christians in the

country Kerala accounts for nearly 32%, almost a third, with Tamil Nadu contributing 17% and Andhra Pradesh 13%. The Sikhs are mostly in Punjab. Almost 79% of the Sikhs in the country are in Punjab, the next highest proportion of 6% being from Haryana. About 86% of the Buddhists in the country are found in Maharashtra. The proportions in the other States are small. The contribution to the Jains in the country is mainly from five States. These are Maharashtra (27%), Rajasthan (20%), Gujarat (17%), Madhya Pradesh (13%) and Mysore (8%). We thus find concentrations of the followers of some of the major religions, specially of Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains in a few States. There are historical and social reasons for this type of distribution.

### Major Religions in Mysore State

The distribution of the people of Mysore State among the major religions is indicated in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2

**Distribution of Population of Mysore State by Major Religions**

| Religion         | Number     | Proportion to total population in per cent |
|------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (1)              | (2)        | (3)                                        |
| Hinduism . . . . | 25,332,388 | 86.46                                      |
| Islam . . . .    | 3,113,298  | 10.63                                      |



| (1)                                                           | (2)     | (3)        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Christianity . . . .                                          | 613,026 | 2.09       |
| Jainism . . . .                                               | 218,862 | 0.75       |
| Buddhism . . . .                                              | 14,139  | 0.05       |
| Sikhism . . . .                                               | 6,830   | 0.02       |
| Other religions . . . .<br>(including religion<br>not stated) | 471     | Negligible |

The Hindus constitute the great majority of the population. The numbers under the other religions are very much smaller. We can also see from Tables 7.1 and 7.2 that the proportions of the Hindus, Muslims and Christians in the State are similar to those in the country. In the case of Jains, our proportion is greater than the All India average while in the case of Buddhists and Sikhs our proportions are much smaller than the country's average. The population of Jains in our State is comparatively high. We saw earlier that Mysore State contributes nearly 8% of the Jains in the country.

Apart from these major religions, followers of other faiths are also found in Mysore. These include Baha'is, Jews, and Zoroastrians, but their numbers are very small.

We may now consider the distribution of the population of the districts among the major religions. Table 7.3 gives the proportion of the population of each district that follows a particular religion.

100.00 %  
86.46 %

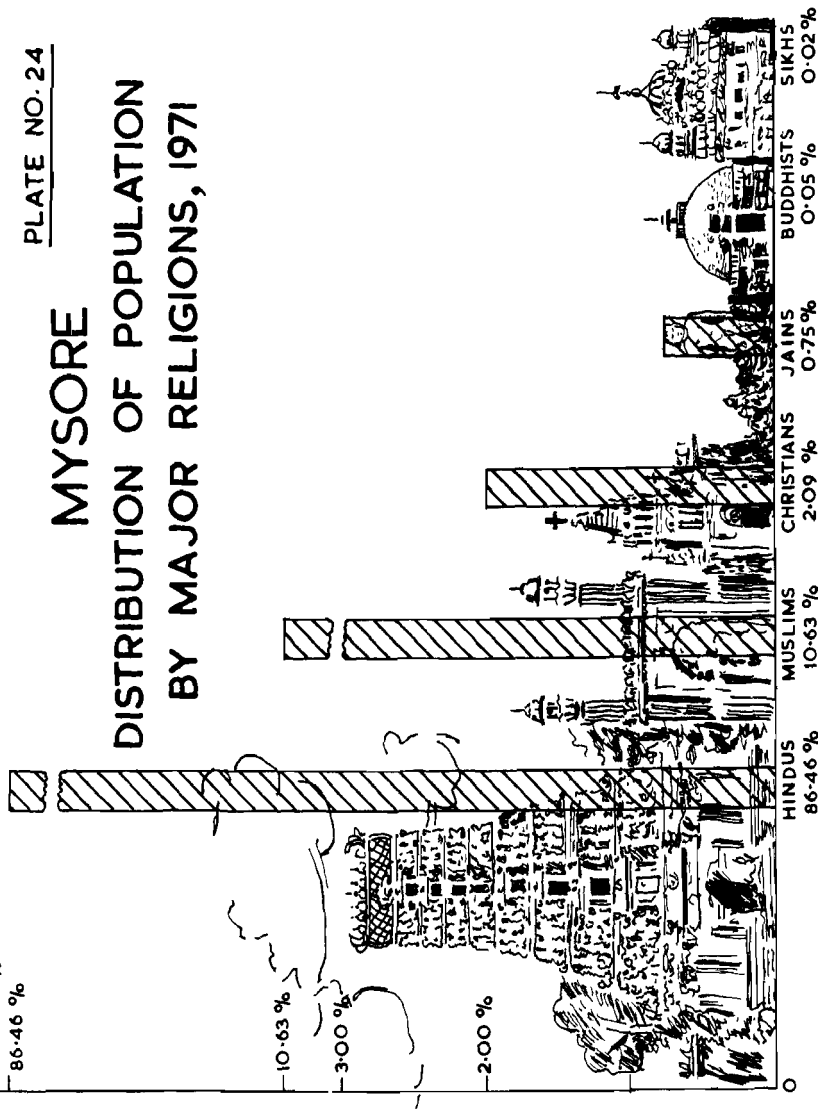




TABLE 7.3

**Distribution of Population by Major Religions in the districts**

| District         | Hindu-<br>ism | Islam | Christia-<br>nity | Jainism | Buddh-<br>ism | Sikhism |
|------------------|---------------|-------|-------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| (1)              | (2)           | (3)   | (4)               | (5)     | (6)           | (7)     |
| 1. Bangalore .   | 84.36         | 10.76 | 4.31              | 0.46    | 0.02          | 0.08    |
| 2. Belgaum .     | 85.46         | 9.22  | 0.71              | 4.55    | 0.04          | 0.02    |
| 3. Bellary . .   | 87.30         | 11.64 | 0.72              | 0.32    | 0.01          | 0.01    |
| 4. Bidar .       | 77.03         | 18.81 | 3.97              | 0.03    | 0.14          | 0.02    |
| 5. Bijapur       | 86.04         | 12.92 | 0.12              | 0.90    | 0.01          | 0.01    |
| 6. Chikmagalur   | 89.33         | 7.42  | 2.86              | 0.39    | N             | N       |
| 7. Chitradurga   | 91.53         | 8.00  | 0.21              | 0.25    | N             | 0.01    |
| 8. Coorg .       | 84.57         | 12.00 | 3.40              | 0.02    | N             | 0.01    |
| 9. Dharwar .     | 82.63         | 15.38 | 0.97              | 0.95    | 0.03          | 0.04    |
| 10. Gulbarga     | 81.26         | 17.66 | 0.82              | 0.19    | 0.05          | 0.02    |
| 11. Hassan .     | 93.40         | 5.24  | 1.02              | 0.31    | 0.02          | 0.01    |
| 12. Kolar .      | 87.41         | 10.36 | 2.03              | 0.18    | 0.02          | N       |
| 13. Mandya .     | 95.63         | 3.83  | 0.38              | 0.15    | N             | 0.01    |
| 14. Mysore .     | 91.59         | 6.42  | 1.45              | 0.30    | 0.20          | 0.04    |
| 15. North Kanara | 87.02         | 8.36  | 3.81              | 0.26    | 0.50          | 0.05    |
| 16. Raichur .    | 86.54         | 12.12 | 1.14              | 0.19    | N             | 0.01    |
| 17. Shimoga .    | 88.44         | 9.74  | 1.37              | 0.42    | 0.02          | 0.01    |
| 18. South Kanara | 77.44         | 12.26 | 9.67              | 0.62    | N             | 0.01    |
| 19. Tumkur .     | 93.04         | 6.53  | 0.22              | 0.21    | N             | N       |

(i) N = Negligible (ii) The percentage proportions of other religions have not been indicated since they are very small.

In all the districts, the greater proportion of the population follow Hinduism. In districts such as Chitradurga, Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Mandya, Hinduism accounts for over 90% of the population while in Bidar and South Kanara districts it accounts for about 77% of the population. In the other districts, the proportions of the followers of Hinduism are between 80% to 90%. The highest proportion of Hindus is in Mandya district where 95.63% of the population follow Hinduism while the lowest proportion of 77.03% is in Bidar district.

Islam is the second strongest religion in the State. The proportion of Islam is least in Mandya district (3.83%) and highest in Bidar district (18.81%). Islam is not concentrated in any particular region or district in our State and it is fairly widely spread. But the contributions to Islam in the State are higher from Bangalore, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, South Kanara and Belgaum districts than from the other districts in the State. These six districts together contain more than half the population of the followers of Islam in the State.

In numerical strength, Christianity is the third largest religion in this State. The proportion of Christians is 9.67% in South Kanara district, which is the highest, and only 0.12% in Bijapur district, which is the smallest. The majority of the Christians in the State are located in Bangalore and South Kanara districts. South Kanara district accounts for about 31% and Bangalore district for about 24% of all the Christians in the State. Thus, we notice

that nearly half the total Christian population of the State is found in just these two districts.

The Jains are in comparatively larger numbers only in Belgaum district. In this district, 4.55% of the population of the district are Jains. In all the other districts, Jains are less than 1% of the district population, the least being in Coorg district. The Jains in our State can be said to be concentrated in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts. Nearly half the Jain population of the State is in Belgaum district alone.

Buddhists, Sikhs and others are very few and their proportions in the districts are small. The majority of the Buddhists in the State is located in Mysore and North Kanara districts while the larger numbers among the Sikhs are in Bangalore, Dharwar and Mysore districts.

### **Rural-Urban distribution of Major Religions**

Table 7.4 gives the distribution of the major religious groups between the rural and urban areas.

TABLE 7.4

#### **Distribution between Rural and Urban areas of Major Religious Groups**

| Religion           | Rural | Urban |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| (1)                | (2)   | (3)   |
| Hinduism . . . . . | 79.37 | 20.63 |
| Islam . . . . .    | 51.96 | 48.04 |

| (1)                 | (2)   | (3)   |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Christianity . . .  | 48.21 | 51.79 |
| Jainism . . .       | 65.90 | 34.10 |
| Buddhism . . .      | 81.82 | 18.18 |
| Sikhism . . .       | 35.12 | 64.88 |
| Other Religions . . | 21.44 | 78.56 |

The Hindus and Buddhists are largely in the rural areas. Among the Muslims and Jains high proportions are in the urban areas. In contrast, among Christians, Sikhs and Others the greater proportions are in the urban areas.

Having considered the rural-urban distribution of the major religions, we can now consider the distribution of some of these religions within the cities. This distribution is indicated in Table 7.5. It will be noticed that Buddhism, Sikhism and Other Religions are omitted from this Table. This is because less than 1% of the population of the cities follow these religions.

**TABLE 7.5**  
**Distribution of major Religions in the cities**

| City                                | Hinduism  |       | Islam   |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
|                                     | Number    | %     | Number  | %     |
| (1)                                 | (2)       | (3)   | (4)     | (5)   |
| 1. Bangalore<br>Urban Agglomeration | 1,270,790 | 76.84 | 241,781 | 14.62 |
| 2. Belgaum<br>Urban Agglomeration   | 162,973   | 76.20 | 35,456  | 16.58 |

| (1)                                       | (2)     | (3)   | (4)    | (5)   |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| 3. Bellary . . .                          | 82,126  | 65.60 | 38,078 | 30.42 |
| 4. Bijapur . . .                          | 67,499  | 64.94 | 34,505 | 33.20 |
| 5. Davanagere . . .                       | 92,006  | 75.97 | 26,325 | 21.74 |
| 6. Hubli-Dharwar . . .                    | 167,489 | 70.55 | 89,623 | 23.64 |
| 7. Gulbarga . . .                         | 81,763  | 56.16 | 61,434 | 42.20 |
| 8. Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration. | 79,389  | 66.79 | 11,983 | 10.08 |
| 9. Mysore . . .                           | 269,685 | 75.82 | 70,626 | 19.86 |
| 10. Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration.       | 81,769  | 80.68 | 12,744 | 12.57 |
| 11. Shimoga . . .                         | 77,530  | 75.49 | 21,112 | 20.55 |
| 12. Mangalore Urban Agglomeration.        | 147,494 | 68.56 | 27,993 | 13.01 |

| City                             | Christianity |      | Jainism |      |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------|---------|------|
|                                  | No.          | %    | No.     | %    |
| (1)                              | (6)          | (7)  | (8)     | (9)  |
| 1. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration | 123,507      | 7.47 | 14,436  | 0.87 |
| 2. Belgaum Urban Agglomeration   | 6,675        | 3.12 | 8,363   | 3.91 |
| 3. Bellary . . .                 | 3,614        | 2.89 | 1,216   | 0.97 |
| 4. Bijapur . . .                 | 334          | 0.32 | 1,529   | 1.47 |
| 5. Davanagere . . .              | 1,281        | 1.06 | 1,486   | 1.22 |
| 6. Hubli-Dharwar . . .           | 16,634       | 4.38 | 4,462   | 1.18 |
| 7. Gulbarga . . .                | 1,262        | 0.87 | 971     | 0.67 |



| (1)                                       | (6)    | (7)   | (8)   | (9)  |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| 8. Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration. | 25,812 | 21.72 | 1,438 | 1.21 |
| 9. Mysore . . . .                         | 12,676 | 3.56  | 2,422 | 0.68 |
| 10. Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration        | 6,192  | 6.11  | 626   | 0.62 |
| 11. Shimoga . . . .                       | 3,407  | 3.32  | 598   | 0.58 |
| 12. Mangalore Urban Agglomeration         | 39,194 | 18.22 | 418   | 0.20 |

Hindus form the major proportion in all the cities in the State but the proportions vary considerably among the cities. Bhadravati City has the highest proportion of Hindus and Gulbarga the lowest. The proportion of Muslims is highest in Gulbarga City where 42.20% of the City's population are Muslims. Bijapur and Bellary cities also have fairly high proportions of Muslims in their population. Christians are a high proportion of 21.72% in Kolar Gold Fields, with their proportion in Mangalore being 18.22%. The Christians are less than 10% in the other cities in the State. The Jains are 3.91% of the population of Belgaum City, their proportions in the other cities being much smaller.

Though the proportions of the population following a particular religion are high or low among the cities, the actual numbers also deserve a little attention. For example, though Muslims account for 42.20% of Gulbarga's population, their actual numbers are very much lower than that in Bangalore. In fact, the actual number of followers

of all these religions in Bangalore are higher than in the other cities.

### Changes over time:

The religious composition of the population of the State at selected Censuses is indicated in Table 7.6.

TABLE 7.6

Proportion of Population by major Religions at selected Census Years

| Religion           | Census Year |       |       |            |            |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------------|------------|
|                    | 1971        | 1961  | 1951  | 1931       | 1911       |
| (1)                | (2)         | (3)   | (4)   | (5)        | (6)        |
| Hinduism . . .     | 86.46       | 87.26 | 87.03 | 87.70      | 88.60      |
| Islam . . .        | 10.63       | 9.87  | 10.05 | 9.36       | 8.64       |
| Christianity . . . | 2.09        | 2.07  | 2.16  | 1.63       | 1.31       |
| Jainism . . .      | 0.75        | 0.74  | 0.72  | 0.76       | 0.69       |
| Buddhism . . .     | 0.05        | 0.04  | 0.01  | 0.02       | 0.01       |
| Sikhism . . .      | 0.02        | 0.02  | 0.02  | Negligible | Negligible |

The proportion of Hindus is decreasing slightly while that of Muslims and Christians is increasing. The proportion obviously depends on the rate of growth of the population that follows a particular religion. Between 1961, and 1971, the growth rates of the religious communities were as follows:—

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Hinduism | 23.08 % |
| Islam    | 33.71 % |

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Christianity | 25.73%  |
| Jainism      | 25.52%  |
| Buddhism     | 44.72%  |
| Sikhism      | 107.79% |

The rate of growth of the Hindus is the smallest. One point must be remembered in trying to interpret these figures, which is best illustrated by an example. If we consider the growth rate of the Buddhists, 44.72% seems very high. But we must remember that their actual numbers are very small. There were 9,770 Buddhists in Mysore State in 1961 while in 1971 there are 14,139. The percentage growth rate becomes high because of the small figure of the population in 1961. This is so in the case of the Sikhs and other communities also.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

#### Who are the Scheduled Castes and Tribes?

We are all familiar with the institution of caste that prevails in the country. The origin of the caste system is lost in antiquity and we need not burden ourselves with the origin and history of the caste system. As we are aware, there were four main castes of the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaisya and Sudras. Those belonging to the last caste include many groups who have suffered social and economic inequities since ages. Till 1935, these groups were known as the Depressed Classes. They were listed systematically at the 1931 Census. But the term "Scheduled Castes" was applied to these groups for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935. The then Government of India published a list of Scheduled Castes under the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936. With the coming into force of the Constitution of India, Scheduled Castes have been assured certain essential rights and benefits.

Under Article 341 of the Constitution of India the President of India may specify "the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes". Such Scheduled Castes can be notified separately for each State. Accordingly, the President has notified the Scheduled Castes for Mysore State in the ord-

ers called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order 1951 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order 1956. The list of Scheduled Castes in Mysore State is reproduced in an Appendix to this Chapter. Therefore, all those who belong to the castes mentioned in these orders are Scheduled Castes in Mysore State for our purpose.

The Scheduled Tribes are also specified by the President under Article 342 of the Constitution. For Mysore State, the Scheduled Tribes have been notified by the President in the orders called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order 1951 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order 1951. For our purpose, therefore, all those belonging to the tribes mentioned in this order are Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State. The list of Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State is reproduced in an Appendix to this Chapter. It must be mentioned that there are special provisions in the Constitution regarding the areas in the country where the tribals are in very large numbers. Such States are Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are still backward socially and economically. The Constitution gives special protection to them. Under Article 46 of the Constitution it is the responsibility of the State to “promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker

sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also entitled to certain safeguards regarding employment in Government. In order to be able to implement the special programmes for these classes, it is necessary to know how many there are, their distribution, their literacy levels etc. This information is, therefore, specially gathered in the Census. The Census, it must be remembered, considers a person as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if he belongs to any one of the tribes or castes mentioned in the Presidential Order.<sup>1</sup>

### **Scheduled Castes in Mysore**

In Mysore State, the population of the Scheduled Castes is 3,850,034. The total Scheduled Caste population in the country is 79,995,896, of whom 4.81% are in our State. In our State the Scheduled Castes make up 13.14% of the total population of the State. In the country as a whole, the Scheduled Castes are 14.60% of the total population. The proportion in Mysore is, therefore, smaller than the All India average.

How are the Scheduled Castes distributed within each district? Do they live mostly in the rural areas or are

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<sup>1</sup>Incidentally, Scheduled Castes can be found only among Hindus and Sikhs and in no other religious community. On the other hand, Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

they well distributed between the rural and urban areas. The answers to these questions are provided by Table 8.1.

TABLE 8.1

**Population of Scheduled Castes in the districts and their distribution between the rural and urban areas.**

| State/District       | Popula-<br>tion of<br>Scheduled<br>Castes | Propor-<br>tion of<br>Scheduled<br>Castes to<br>total Popu-<br>lation of the<br>district<br>in per<br>cent | Distribution in per<br>cent between |              |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
|                      |                                           |                                                                                                            | Rural                               | Urban        |
| (1)                  | (2)                                       | (3)                                                                                                        | (4)                                 | (5)          |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b>  | <b>3,850,034</b>                          | <b>13.14</b>                                                                                               | <b>83.18</b>                        | <b>16.82</b> |
| 1. Bangalore . . .   | 505,644                                   | 15.02                                                                                                      | 61.90                               | 38.10        |
| 2. Belgaum . . .     | 222,952                                   | 9.20                                                                                                       | 83.36                               | 14.64        |
| 3. Bellary . . .     | 167,378                                   | 14.91                                                                                                      | 82.92                               | 17.08        |
| 4. Bidar . . .       | 123,963                                   | 15.04                                                                                                      | 91.94                               | 8.06         |
| 5. Bijapur . . .     | 200,000                                   | 10.07                                                                                                      | 86.15                               | 13.85        |
| 6. Chikmagalur . . . | 119,733                                   | 16.25                                                                                                      | 91.60                               | 8.40         |
| 7. Chitradurga . . . | 254,290                                   | 18.20                                                                                                      | 88.98                               | 11.02        |
| 8. Coorg . . .       | 36,971                                    | 9.77                                                                                                       | 87.82                               | 12.18        |
| 9. Dharwar . . .     | 186,358                                   | 7.96                                                                                                       | 76.99                               | 23.01        |
| 10. Gulbarga . . .   | 261,922                                   | 15.06                                                                                                      | 89.20                               | 10.80        |
| 11. Hassan . . .     | 169,594                                   | 15.38                                                                                                      | 91.75                               | 8.25         |
| 12. Kolar . . .      | 363,092                                   | 23.94                                                                                                      | 80.42                               | 19.58        |
| 13. Mandya . . .     | 141,439                                   | 12.25                                                                                                      | 87.16                               | 12.84        |

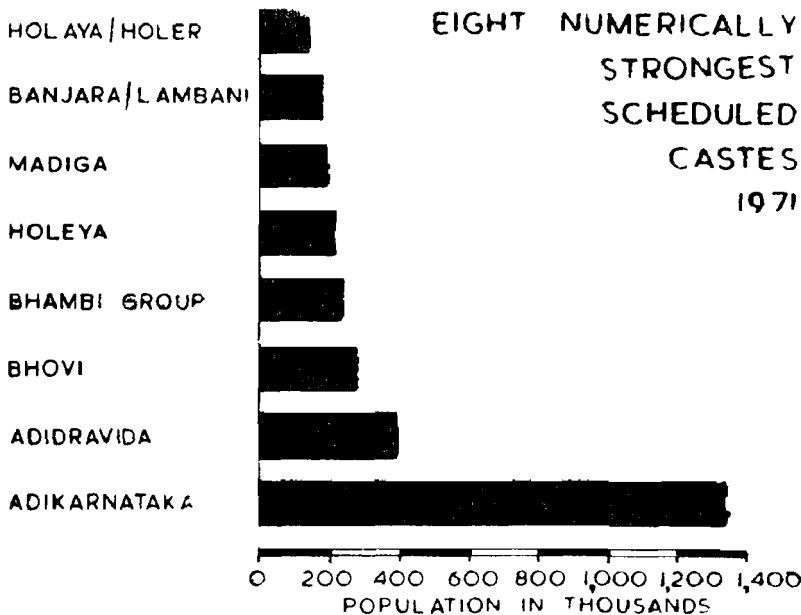
| (1)                    | (2)     | (3)   | (4)   | (5)   |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14. Mysore . . .       | 356,466 | 17.16 | 83.84 | 16.16 |
| 15. North Kanara . . . | 34,863  | 4.11  | 84.02 | 15.98 |
| 16. Raichur . . .      | 152,328 | 10.76 | 86.26 | 13.74 |
| 17. Shimoga . . .      | 185,465 | 14.25 | 87.25 | 12.75 |
| 18. South Kanara . . . | 99,687  | 5.14  | 85.86 | 14.14 |
| 19. Tumkur . . .       | 267,889 | 16.46 | 93.72 | 6.28  |

The proportion of the Scheduled Castes is highest in Kolar district and least in North Kanara district. However, if the absolute numbers are considered we see that the largest number of Scheduled Castes is in Bangalore district. The least number is in North Kanara district.

The vast majority of the Scheduled Castes in Mysore State live in the rural areas. Only in Bangalore district can it be said that their proportion in the urban areas is high, and this is mainly due to the employment opportunities in Bangalore City. In fact, the comparatively high urban percentages in Bellary, Dharwar and Kolar and in some of the other districts can be attributed to the industrialised towns or cities in these districts. But generally speaking, the Scheduled Castes are mainly in the rural areas of the State.

There are 100 Scheduled Castes which have been enumerated in Mysore State in the 1971 Census. Eight numerically strongest Scheduled Castes are presented on the following page.





These 8 Scheduled Castes together account for more than 75% of the total Scheduled Castes in the State, the largest group being the Adikarnatakas.

### **Scheduled Tribes in Mysore**

The population of the Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State is 231,268. The total Scheduled Tribes population in the country is 38,015,162, of whom only 0.61% are in our State. In this State, the Scheduled Tribes constitute 0.79% of the total population of the State. In the country as a whole, the Scheduled Tribes are 6.94% of the total population. Their proportion in this State is very much below the All India average.

We may consider the population of the Scheduled Tribes in each of the districts and their distribution between the rural and urban areas of the district, for which purpose we must refer to Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2

**Population of Scheduled Tribes in the districts and their distribution between rural and urban areas.**

| State/District      | Population of Scheduled Tribes | Proportion of Scheduled Tribes to total population of the district in per cent | Distribution in per cent between |              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
|                     |                                |                                                                                | Rural                            | Urban        |
| 1                   | 2                              | 3                                                                              | 4                                | 5            |
| <b>MYSORE STATE</b> | <b>231,268</b>                 | <b>0.79</b>                                                                    | <b>89.10</b>                     | <b>10.90</b> |
| 1. Bangalore        | 10,287                         | 0.31                                                                           | 55.97                            | 44.03        |
| 2. Belgaum          | 53,150                         | 2.19                                                                           | 90.35                            | 9.65         |
| 3. Bellary          | 4,246                          | 0.38                                                                           | 44.70                            | 55.30        |
| 4. Bidar            | 699                            | 0.08                                                                           | 66.67                            | 33.33        |
| 5. Bijapur          | 6,524                          | 0.33                                                                           | 84.98                            | 15.02        |
| 6. Chikmagalur      | 10,092                         | 1.37                                                                           | 96.69                            | 3.31         |
| 7. Chitradurga      | 762                            | 0.05                                                                           | 75.20                            | 24.80        |
| 8. Coorg            | 26,596                         | 7.03                                                                           | 98.95                            | 1.05         |
| 9. Dharwar          | 14,632                         | 0.62                                                                           | 83.84                            | 16.16        |
| 10. Gulbarga        | 1,871                          | 0.11                                                                           | 64.67                            | 35.33        |

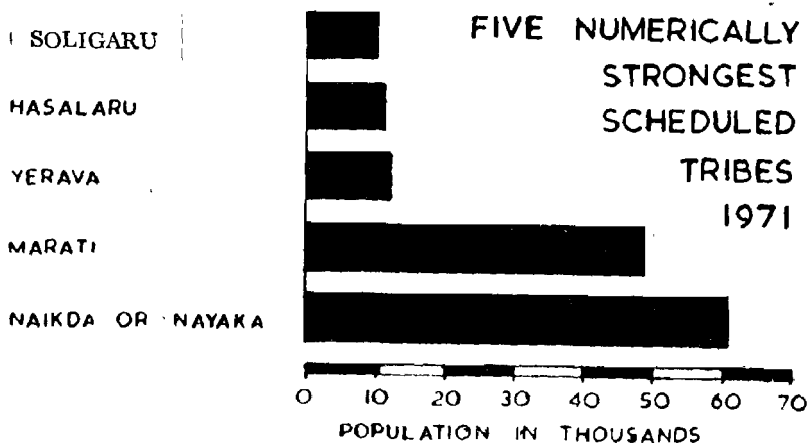
| 1                  | 2      | 3    | 4     | 5     |
|--------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| 11. Hassan . . .   | 1,606  | 0.15 | 95.45 | 4.55  |
| 12. Kolar . . .    | 1,921  | 0.13 | 40.34 | 59.66 |
| 13. Mandya . . .   | 2,795  | 0.24 | 67.55 | 32.45 |
| 14. Mysore . . .   | 19,547 | 0.94 | 95.68 | 4.32  |
| 15. North Kanara . | 2,175  | 0.26 | 74.94 | 25.06 |
| 16. Raichur . . .  | 1,148  | 0.08 | 64.90 | 35.10 |
| 17. Shimoga . . .  | 7,540  | 0.58 | 93.20 | 6.80  |
| 18. South Kanara . | 63,596 | 3.28 | 94.29 | 5.71  |
| 19. Tumkur . . .   | 2,081  | 0.13 | 95.63 | 4.37  |

The Scheduled Tribes are found in all the districts but, as the table shows, are concentrated in certain areas. The largest number are in South Kanara district. Some districts contribute large proportions of the Scheduled Tribes population in the State. These and the proportions they contribute are South Kanara 27%, Belgaum 23%, Coorg 12%, Mysore 8% and Dharwar 6%. Nearly three-fourths of the Scheduled Tribes in the State are found in these five districts. In fact, almost half the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State are in the two districts of South Kanara and Belgaum.

Within the districts, the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes population is comparatively high only in Coorg, South Kanara, Belgaum and Chikmagalur. In all the other districts the Scheduled Tribes are less than one per cent of the population. The Scheduled Tribes live mostly in the rural areas. However, in a few districts such as

Bangalore, Bellary, Bidar, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mandya, North Kanara and Raichur the urban proportions are high. But, except in Bangalore district, the population of the Scheduled Tribes is very small in these districts.

In the 1971 Census, 52 Scheduled Tribes were enumerated in this State. As in the case of Scheduled Castes, in the case of Scheduled Tribes also, a few Scheduled Tribes account for the major number of the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The more important of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, in terms of numbers, are indicated below:—



These five Scheduled Tribes account for more than 60% of the total Scheduled Tribes population in the State.

#### **Literacy among the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:**

We have considered the literacy in the population earlier. Since literacy is so obviously a factor that induces

social change and improvement we must consider the literacy rates among the avowedly socially and economically backward groups such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The general literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1971 and in 1961 are indicated in Table 8.3. (This is the general literacy rate and includes the population below 4 years). The general literacy rates in the total population are also given for comparison.

We can notice two important features from this table. First is the fact that the literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very much lower than the average literacy rates, and second, the literacy rates among the women in these sections of the population are extremely low.

The average literacy rate is 31.52% but that among the Scheduled Castes is only 13.88% and among Scheduled Tribes it is 14.69%. When we compare the literacy rates in the rural and urban areas also we notice this difference. The literacy rates in the rural areas are particularly low. We also notice that the literacy rates in the urban areas in the case of both Scheduled Castes and Tribes are higher than the rural rates. This, as we saw earlier, is true of the general population also.

The literacy rates among the women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very low both when compared with the average literacy of women in the

TABLE 8.3  
Literacy rates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State

| Proportion of literates in per cent |     |                         |       |                        |             |       |                        |             |       |         |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| (1)                                 | (2) | In the total population |       | Among Scheduled Castes |             |       | Among Scheduled Tribes |             |       |         |
|                                     |     | All persons             | Males | Females                | All persons | Males | Females                | All persons | Males | Females |
|                                     |     |                         |       |                        |             |       |                        |             |       |         |
| 1971                                |     |                         |       |                        |             |       |                        |             |       |         |
| All areas                           | .   | 31.52                   | 41.62 | 20.97                  | 13.88       | 20.73 | 6.74                   | 14.69       | 21.71 | 7.67    |
| Rural areas                         | .   | 25.13                   | 35.40 | 14.54                  | 10.23       | 16.32 | 3.91                   | 12.99       | 19.44 | 6.32    |
| Urban areas                         | .   | 51.43                   | 60.40 | 41.61                  | 31.98       | 42.21 | 21.00                  | 30.03       | 39.62 | 19.26   |
| 1961                                |     |                         |       |                        |             |       |                        |             |       |         |
| All areas                           | .   | 25.39                   | 36.15 | 14.19                  | 9.06        | 14.87 | 3.04                   | 8.15        | 13.24 | 2.81    |
| Rural areas                         | .   | 19.99                   | 30.49 | 9.19                   | 6.65        | 11.44 | 1.70                   | 7.49        | 12.26 | 2.48    |
| Urban areas                         | .   | 44.22                   | 55.22 | 32.17                  | 21.44       | 32.24 | 10.01                  | 20.23       | 31.10 | 8.87    |

NOTE — The bar Diagram on pages 160 and 163 are based on Provisional Data.

State and with the literacy among the men of their own Castes and Tribes. The literacy among Scheduled Caste women is only 6.74% and among Scheduled Tribes women it is 7.67%. If we compare the literacy rates in the rural and urban areas separately, the low literacy rate among women of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas is obvious, being of the order of 4% and 6% respectively as against an urban literacy rate among them of the order of 20%.

The literacy among both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is low and measures to improve these rates are urgently necessary. One encouraging feature is that their literacy rates are improving, thanks to the special efforts of the State. Among Scheduled Castes, the proportion of literates has increased from 9.06% in 1961 to 13.88% in 1971, while male literacy has improved from 14.87% to 20.73% and female literacy from 3.04% to 6.74%. Among Scheduled Tribes, the literacy rate improved from 8.15% in 1961 to 14.69% in 1971, male literacy increasing from 13.24% to 21.71% and female literacy from 2.81% to 7.67%. The improvement in their literacy rates can be noticed both in the rural and urban areas.

### **Their main occupations:**

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are mainly agriculturists. Among both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, about 30% work on the land, of whom the large number work as agricultural labourers. Only about 12% of them are cultivators, who either own

land or have taken it on lease. Among the Scheduled Tribes, many are engaged in forestry, hunting and rearing of livestock.

## APPENDIX

### SCHEDULED CASTES

“Scheduled Castes” means such castes, races or tribes or parts or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 (of the Constitution of India) to be the Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the Constitution of India.

According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order 1951 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 and all subsequent amending Notifications issued up-to-date, the castes indicated under each of the different regions specified hereunder, have been declared as Scheduled Castes in the respective regions of the Mysore State.

No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

### SCHEDULED TRIBES

“Scheduled Tribes” means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 (of the Constitution of India) to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution of India.

According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order 1951 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 and all subsequent amending Notifications issued up-to-date, the communities indicated under each of the different



regions specified hereunder have been declared as Scheduled Tribes in the respective regions of the Mysore State.

Persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes may profess any religion.

**I. IN THE DISTRICTS OF BANGALORE, KOLAR, TUMKUR, MANDYA, HASSAN, CHIKMAGALUR, CHITRADURGA, SHIMOGA, BELLARY AND MYSORE (except KOLLEGAL TALUK).**

**SCHEDULED CASTES**

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adikarnataka
4. Banjara or Lambani
5. Bhovi
6. Dakkaliga
7. Ganti Chores
8. Handi Jogis
9. Kepmaris
10. Koracha
11. Korama
12. Machala
13. Mochi
14. Sillekyathas
15. Sudugadu Siddha

**SCHEDULED TRIBES**

1. Gowdalu
2. Hakkipikki
3. Hasalaru
4. Iruliga
5. Jenu Kurba

6. Kadu Kuruba
7. Malaikudi
8. Maleru
9. Soligaru

## II. IN THE DISTRICTS OF BELGAUM, BIJAPUR, DHARWAR AND NORTH KANARA

### SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli.
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanhi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Gurudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat

23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi
25. Kotegar or Metri (In North Kanara District only)

#### SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Grarsia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasve
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Halavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari.
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna.
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Kodi, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

#### III. IN THE DISTRICTS OF GULBARGA, BIDAR AND RAICHUR

#### SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Anamuk
2. Aray (Mala)

3. Arwa Mala
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chalvadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)
12. Holey
13. Holey Dasari
14. Kolupulvandlu
15. Madiga
16. Mahar
17. Mala
18. Mala Dasari
19. Mala Hannai
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti
22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
23. Mala Sanyasi
24. Mang
25. Mang`Garodi
26. Manne
27. Mashti
28. Mehtar
29. Mitha ayyalvar
30. Mochi
31. Samagara
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu)

#### SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bhil
2. Chenchu or Chenchwar
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)

4. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
5. Thoti

#### IV. IN SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT AND KOLLEGAL TALUK OF MYSORE DISTRICT

##### SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chakkiliyan
11. Chalavadi
12. Chamar or Muchi
13. Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Devendra Kulathan
16. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano
17. Godagali
18. Godda
19. Gosangi
20. Holey
21. Jaggali
22. Jambuvulu
23. Kadaiyan
24. Kalladi
25. Karimpalan
26. Koosa
27. Kudumban
28. Kuravan

29. Madari
30. Madiga
31. Maila
32. Mala
33. Mavilan
34. Moger (Muger)
35. Mundala
36. Nalakeyava
37. Nayadi
38. Pagadai
39. Pallan
40. Pambada
41. Panchama
42. Panniandi
43. Paraiyan
44. Puthirai Vannan
45. Raneyar
46. Samagara
47. Samban
48. Sapari
49. Semman
50. Thoti
51. Thiruvalluvar
52. Valluvàn

#### SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Adiyan
2. Aranadan
3. Irular
4. Kadar
5. Kammara
6. Kattunayakan
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Koraga

10. Kota
11. Kudiya or Melakudi
12. Kurichchan
13. Kurumans
14. Maha Malasar
15. Malasar
16. Malayekandi
17. Mudugar or Muduvan
18. Palliyan
19. Paniyan
20. Pulayan
21. Sholaga
22. Toda

#### V. IN KOLLEGAL TALUK OF MYSORE DISTRICT

##### SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Pannadi
2. Vathiriyen

##### SCHEDULED TRIBES

Kaniyan or Kanyan

#### VI. IN SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

##### SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Bathada
2. Hasla
3. Nalkadaya
4. Paravan

##### SCHEDULED TRIBES

Marati

## VII. IN COORG DISTRICT

## SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Adi Dravida
2. Adi Karnataka
3. Adiya
4. Balagai
5. Holeyá
6. Madiga
7. Muchi
8. Mundala
9. Pale
10. Panchama
11. Paraya
12. Samagara

## SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Korama
2. Kudiya
3. Kuruba
4. Maratha
5. Meda
6. Yerava





## CHAPTER IX

### OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### Workers and Non-Workers

The population of a country is generally divided into those who are economically active and those who are not. Those who are classified as economically active are called workers and those who are classified as not economically active are called non-workers. The census collects particulars regarding the type of work or other activities of every person. This information is of great use because by analysing it we get a complete picture of the distribution of the population among various types of activities. This, in turn, reveals the economic situation in the country.

We must understand the terms “worker” and “non-worker” correctly because these words are used in a special sense in the census and other economic or social analysis. The workers are those who, as mentioned earlier, are economically active. Now, what is meant by “economically active”? The simplest explanation is that the economically active population, or the workers, includes all those who produce economic goods or perform economic services. Thus, obviously, factory workers or farmers are workers as also clerks in Government offices, shop keepers, pilots of aircraft etc. All those who do not contribute to the production of economic goods or to services are said to be non-workers. The non-workers include persons who are housewives, students, pensioners etc.

The definition of these terms is not at all easy. Various other definitions are possible but in our country we have adopted the system of classifying persons into workers and non-workers on the basis of the definitions mentioned. The definitions have, in fact, varied from one Census to another, but we need not consider the changes here.

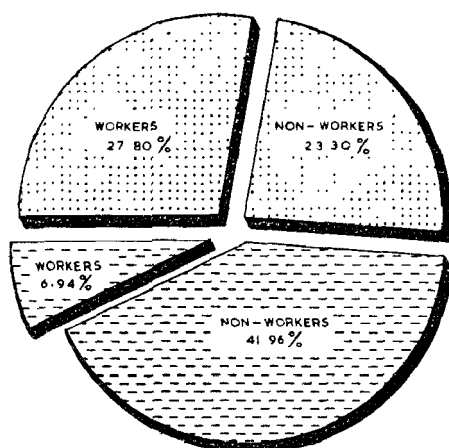
It is evident that the word "work" is itself used in a special sense. Obviously, a housewife works in running her home, a student works when he studies. But for our purpose, though all such persons have a very useful role to play in society, they are, by definition, considered as non-workers. It is only those involved in the economic process of production of goods or rendering of services that are workers.

How were workers and non-workers recognised? For this purpose, all persons were asked as to what their main activities were. A person's main activity is how he or she engages himself or herself mostly. For example, the main activity of a farmer is cultivation, of a shopkeeper the selling of goods, of a student studying, of a child being dependent on the mother. Every person has a main activity which is how the person engages himself for most of his time. Depending on what the main activity is, a person is either a worker or a non-worker. A person "whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity" is a worker. In other words, a person whose main activity is something that helps to produce economic goods or services is a

# MYSORE

## WORKERS & NON-WORKERS, 1971

PLATE No. 25



MALES 

WORKERS 8,44,665

NON-WORKERS 6,82,735

TOTAL MALE  
POPULATION 14,97,900

FEMALES 

WORKERS 2,03,449

NON-WORKERS 12,29,665

TOTAL FEMALE  
POPULATION 14,32,114



worker. A person whose main activity does not help to produce economic goods or services is a non-worker.

Before we proceed further we must notice one important point. We have said that main activity is how one engages oneself mostly. As we are all aware, there are many persons who have more than one activity. For example, a housewife may be stitching clothes or preparing and selling 'papads', 'pickles' etc., in her spare time, though the major part of her time, is spent in household duties. Similarly, a student may be working part-time for some extra money. From our point of view, both the housewife and the student do not become workers because the major part of their time is spent in non-economic activities. They are marginal workers, no doubt, but this does not permit their being classified as workers. In fact, this is an important difference between the classification of workers and non-workers in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. In the 1961 Census, even those who only worked in their spare time were treated as workers. This has not been done in the 1971 Census. Because of this basic difference in the methods we are unable, in this book, to make comparisons between the situation in 1961 and 1971.

### **Categories of Workers and Non-workers**

It scarcely needs any emphasis that the types of jobs people do are innumerable. Because of this wide range of activities among workers it would be useful to be able to divide the workers into certain groups so that we can have a better idea of the distribution of the workers. For this

purpose, all workers are divided into the following categories:

| Category | Description                                                                                          |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I        | Cultivators                                                                                          |
| II       | Agricultural Labourers                                                                               |
| III      | Workers in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards & allied activities.         |
| IV       | Workers in Mining and Quarrying                                                                      |
| V(a)     | Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs run as Household Industry.               |
| V(b)     | Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs which are not run as Household Industry. |
| VI       | Workers in Construction.                                                                             |
| VII      | Workers in Trade and Commerce.                                                                       |
| VIII     | Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications.                                                    |
| IX       | Workers in Other Services.                                                                           |

Similarly, the non-workers are also grouped into certain categories as follows:

- (i) Persons engaged in Household duties.
- (ii) Students
- (iii) Rentiers, Retired Persons, Receivers of royalties etc., and persons with independent means for which he does not have to work.
- (iv) Dependents

- (v) Beggars, vagrants etc.
- (vi) Persons in Institutions such as jails etc.
- (vii) Other Non-Workers

### The Workers in the State

The total population of the State is 29,299,014. Of these, 10,179,114 or 34.74% are workers and the other 19,119,900 or 65.26% are non-workers. The distribution of the workers among males and females and between the rural and urban areas is indicated in Table 9.1

TABLE 9.1

#### Distribution of Workers by sex and between rural and urban areas.

|              | Total Workers     |                                  | Male Workers     |                                       | Female Workers   |                                         |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|              | Number            | Proportion to total population % | Number           | Proportion to total male population % | Number           | Proportion to total female population % |
| 1            | 2                 | 3                                | 4                | 5                                     | 6                | 7                                       |
| Rural        | 8,070,889         | 36.39                            | 6,347,886        | 56.43                                 | 1,723,003        | 15.77                                   |
| Urban        | 2,108,225         | 29.60                            | 1,796,779        | 48.27                                 | 311,446          | 9.16                                    |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>10,179,114</b> | <b>34.74</b>                     | <b>8,144,665</b> | <b>54.40</b>                          | <b>2,034,449</b> | <b>14.20</b>                            |



A much larger proportion of the males are workers than among females. Among males, 54.40% are workers and among females only 14.20% are workers. It would seem that this is still very much of a man's world! But we must remember here that many women, particularly in the rural areas, work, in addition to their household duties, on the fields etc., and that this contribution is not reflected in these percentages.

In the total population and both among males and females, we see that the proportions of workers in the urban areas are less than in the rural areas. There are various reasons for this difference. In the urban areas, schooling facilities and educational opportunities are much better than in the rural areas. In the younger age groups larger numbers are still studying in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Also, in the urban areas, the pattern of employment is different from that in the rural areas. In the latter, children and women can work in agriculture and become workers in larger numbers than in the urban areas where jobs for children and women are not so easily available. The urban portion of workers is, therefore, smaller than that in the rural areas.

### **Workers in the districts:**

The proportions of workers in the total population and among men and women in each district are indicated in Table 9.2

TABLE 9.2

**Proportion of Workers in the Total Population and among Males and Females in the districts.**

| District               | Proportion (in per cent) of<br>workers in the district in |                    |                      |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                        | Total<br>Population                                       | Male<br>Population | Female<br>Population |
| (1)                    | (2)                                                       | (3)                | (4)                  |
| 1. Bangalore . . .     | 31.58                                                     | 53.09              | 7.93                 |
| 2. Belgaum . . .       | 35.48                                                     | 55.44              | 14.40                |
| 3. Bellary . . .       | 37.99                                                     | 55.81              | 19.55                |
| 4. Bidar . . .         | 33.02                                                     | 52.86              | 12.41                |
| 5. Bijapur . . .       | 35.56                                                     | 54.78              | 15.85                |
| 6. Chikmagalur . . .   | 34.61                                                     | 53.88              | 14.03                |
| 7. Chitradurga . . .   | 37.17                                                     | 55.44              | 17.71                |
| 8. Coorg . . .         | 40.40                                                     | 55.34              | 23.98                |
| 9. Dharwar . . .       | 35.50                                                     | 54.01              | 15.94                |
| 10. Gulbarga . . .     | 34.94                                                     | 54.82              | 14.68                |
| 11. Hassan . . .       | 31.75                                                     | 54.29              | 8.61                 |
| 12. Kolar . . .        | 34.91                                                     | 56.16              | 12.80                |
| 13. Mandya . . .       | 32.56                                                     | 56.02              | 8.13                 |
| 14. Mysore . . .       | 33.61                                                     | 56.16              | 9.66                 |
| 15. North Kanara . . . | 33.68                                                     | 52.79              | 13.70                |
| 16. Raichur . . .      | 37.22                                                     | 57.05              | 17.01                |
| 17. Shimoga . . .      | 32.01                                                     | 51.71              | 10.86                |
| 18. South Kanara . . . | 38.61                                                     | 48.83              | 28.95                |
| 19. Tumkur . . .       | 34.02                                                     | 56.30              | 10.73                |

In all the districts, the proportion of workers is between 30-40%, the highest proportion being in Coorg and the lowest in Bangalore. We see from Table 9.2 that the proportions of workers among women are much lower than among men in all the districts, but there is wide variation of these proportions among the districts. In some, the proportions of workers among women is high while in some it is low. If we go into the matter a little further, we can recognise a link between the economy or type of industry in a district and the proportion of workers among women. Women can take a greater part in work on plantations, in irrigated agricultural areas or household industries or in forest areas. Thus, the proportion of workers among women is comparatively high in Coorg and Chikmagalur districts where there are plantations, or in Bellary and Raichur where there is a demand for agricultural labour in the lands irrigated under the Tungabhadra Project. Similarly, household industries are important activities in Belgaum, Bijapur, Kolar and South Kanara districts and in these districts the proportions of workers among women are high. On the other hand, women do not find much employment in heavy industries. This is reflected in the proportions of workers among women in Bangalore and Shimoga districts where most of the heavy industries, as we know, are located. In the cotton ginning and spinning units and other associated establishments in Chitradurga district women are employed in large numbers because this is a type of work they can participate in easily and correspondingly, the proportion of workers among them in this district is comparatively high.

### **Distribution of workers by categories:**

We have seen earlier that workers are divided into various categories according to the types of jobs they do. Let us now consider the distribution of the workers among these various categories.

Table 9.3 gives the distribution of the workers in the State among the various categories. It also indicates the distribution among these categories of male and female workers.

In our State, as indeed generally in the country, the largest proportions of the workers are in agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Of the total workers in the State nearly 67% are in agriculture, the proportions in the other categories being very much smaller.

After agriculture, the next highest proportion of workers is in Other Services, which includes all government employees and others who are in municipal services, educational services etc. The proportions of workers in Non-Household Industry and Trade & Commerce are almost equal, with Household Industry also claiming a high proportion, followed by Livestock, Forestry etc.

Both among males and females, the highest proportions of workers are in agriculture, but we must notice the difference in the proportions among cultivators and agricultural labourers. Among male workers 44.16% are cultivators and 21.12% are agricultural labourers but among the females the proportions are reversed, with 23.41%

# PLATE NO 26 **MYSORE** **DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES, 1971**

 TOTAL

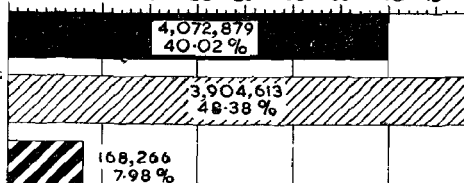
 RURAL

 URBAN

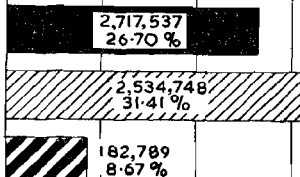
## **I CULTIVATORS**



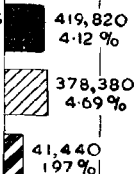
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 %



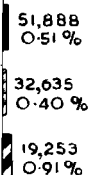
## **II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS**



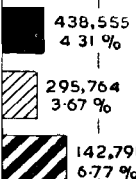
## **III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING & PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES**



## **IV MINING AND QUARRYING**



## **V(a) MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY**



CONTINUED

## MYSORE

PLATE NO 26

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES, 1971

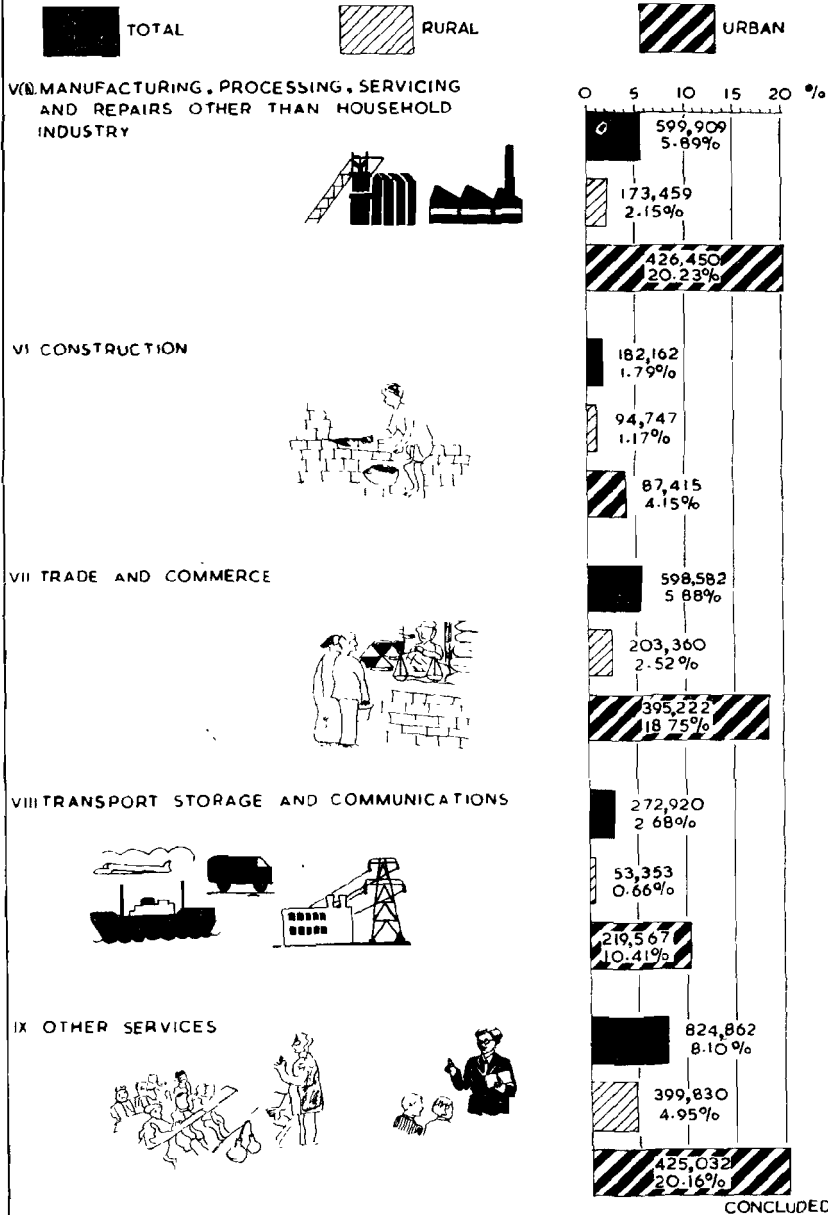


TABLE 9·3  
Distribution of Workers by categories

| Category                                               | Total Workers |       | Male Workers |       | Female Workers |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
|                                                        | Number        | %     | Number       | %     | Number         | %     |
| I                                                      | 2             | 3     | 4            | 5     | 6              | 7     |
| I. Cultivators . . .                                   | 4,072,879     | 40·02 | 3,596,610    | 44·16 | 476,269        | 23·41 |
| II. Agricultural Labour . .                            | 2,717,537     | 26·70 | 1,720,448    | 21·12 | 997,089        | 49·00 |
| III. Livestock, Forestry etc. .                        | 419,820       | 4·12  | 327,760      | 4·02  | 92,060         | 4·53  |
| IV. Mining & Quarrying . .                             | 51,888        | 0·51  | 42,602       | 0·52  | 9,286          | 0·46  |
| V. (a) Household Industry . .                          | 438,555       | 4·31  | 307,546      | 3·78  | 131,009        | 6·44  |
| V. (b) Non-Household Industry .                        | 599,909       | 5·89  | 526,549      | 6·47  | 73,360         | 3·61  |
| VI. Construction . . .                                 | 182,162       | 1·79  | 156,279      | 1·92  | 25,883         | 1·27  |
| VII. Trade & Commerce . .                              | 598,582       | 5·88  | 546,023      | 6·70  | 52,559         | 2·58  |
| VIII. Transport, Storage and Com-<br>munications . . . | 272,920       | 2·68  | 248,093      | 3·05  | 24,827         | 1·22  |
| IX. Other Services . . .                               | 824,862       | 8·10  | 672,755      | 8·26  | 152,107        | 7·48  |
|                                                        | 10,179,114    | 100   | 8,144,665    | 100   | 2,034,449      | 100   |

being cultivators and 49% being agricultural labourers. Relatively speaking, the ownership or control of land one cultivates, which would entitle one to be called a cultivator, is more by males than females.

We see from the table that the proportions of female workers in all the other categories are less than that of male workers except in Category V(a)—Household Industry. Among women a larger proportion are engaged in household industry than among men.

We may now consider the distribution of the workers in each district among the various categories. Table 9.4 indicates this distribution.

From this table we notice again the importance of agriculture in our economy. If cultivators and agricultural labourers are considered together, we find that in all the districts, excepting Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, North Kanara and South Kanara, the workers in agricultural activities are nearly 70% and in many cases much more, of the total workers in the districts. Compared to the other districts, the proportions of cultivators and agricultural labourers in Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, North Kanara and South Kanara are low. This is because in these districts comparatively high proportions of workers are found in other categories. In Bangalore district, non-household industry, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services account for high proportions of workers. In Chikmagalur, Coorg and North Kanara districts, forests, garden crops and plantations



TABLE

## Distribution of workers among

| District               | Proportion (in per cent) of workers |       |       |      |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
|                        | I                                   | II    | III   | IV   |
| (1)                    | (2)                                 | (3)   | (4)   | (5)  |
| 1. Bangalore . . .     | 29·45                               | 11·38 | 1·95  | 0·07 |
| 2. Belgaum . . .       | 46·97                               | 25·91 | 2·25  | 0·10 |
| 3. Bellary . . .       | 32·59                               | 40·14 | 1·46  | 2·29 |
| 4. Bidar . . .         | 32·96                               | 37·69 | 3·74  | 0·31 |
| 5. Bijapur . . .       | 32·76                               | 39·01 | 3·30  | 0·29 |
| 6. Chikmagalur . . .   | 37·91                               | 18·76 | 19·04 | 0·59 |
| 7. Chitradurga . . .   | 42·97                               | 30·14 | 3·73  | 0·25 |
| 8. Coorg . . .         | 23·55                               | 19·66 | 28·98 | 0·35 |
| 9. Dharwar . . .       | 30·04                               | 38·51 | 1·99  | 0·26 |
| 10. Gulbarga . . .     | 34·16                               | 36·54 | 3·01  | 0·61 |
| 11. Hassan . . .       | 61·86                               | 11·59 | 6·97  | 0·22 |
| 12. Kolar . . .        | 54·76                               | 21·26 | 3·78  | 2·55 |
| 13. Mandya . . .       | 59·37                               | 21·74 | 1·46  | 0·13 |
| 14. Mysore . . .       | 48·20                               | 20·21 | 2·49  | 0·18 |
| 15. North Kanara . . . | 37·46                               | 17·48 | 14·13 | 1·68 |
| 16. Raichur . . .      | 39·51                               | 36·76 | 2·87  | 0·64 |
| 17. Shimoga . . .      | 38·59                               | 31·81 | 3·53  | 0·14 |
| 18. South Kanara . . . | 29·37                               | 24·79 | 4·70  | 0·28 |
| 19. Tumkur . . .       | 57·94                               | 19·86 | 3·67  | 0·28 |

## 9.4

**the categories in the districts**

in the categories

| V(a)  | V(b)  | VI   | VII   | VIII | IX    |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| (6)   | (7)   | (8)  | (9)   | (10) | (11)  |
| 2.95  | 18.80 | 2.80 | 10.48 | 6.50 | 15.62 |
| 5.26  | 4.80  | 1.66 | 4.91  | 1.70 | 6.44  |
| 3.15  | 3.91  | 1.63 | 4.85  | 3.07 | 6.91  |
| 4.07  | 2.70  | 1.24 | 5.52  | 2.11 | 9.66  |
| 7.78  | 3.10  | 1.12 | 4.99  | 1.85 | 5.80  |
| 1.91  | 3.09  | 1.88 | 4.67  | 1.88 | 10.27 |
| 3.41  | 5.10  | 1.79 | 5.01  | 1.80 | 5.80  |
| 1.63  | 3.22  | 3.25 | 5.69  | 1.85 | 11.82 |
| 4.77  | 4.76  | 1.45 | 7.33  | 3.56 | 7.33  |
| 4.37  | 4.05  | 1.76 | 5.08  | 2.09 | 8.33  |
| 2.04  | 2.55  | 2.44 | 3.95  | 1.90 | 6.48  |
| 1.87  | 3.41  | 1.05 | 4.54  | 1.47 | 5.31  |
| 2.30  | 2.95  | 0.88 | 3.71  | 1.21 | 6.25  |
| 2.96  | 5.36  | 2.76 | 5.61  | 2.85 | 9.38  |
| 2.68  | 5.68  | 1.76 | 5.77  | 3.76 | 9.60  |
| 3.40  | 2.35  | 1.31 | 4.59  | 1.88 | 6.69  |
| 2.81  | 6.14  | 2.20 | 6.08  | 2.41 | 6.29  |
| 11.55 | 8.87  | 1.80 | 7.55  | 2.77 | 8.32  |
| 3.82  | 2.41  | 1.22 | 4.00  | 1.40 | 5.40  |

(under Category III) account for high proportions of workers. In South Kanara district, the proportion of workers in household industry is high. However, even in these districts, agriculture (or Categories I and II together) accounts for the highest percentage of workers among the various categories, indicating the importance of this sector of our economy.

The proportion of workers in Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities is generally small in all the districts, except in Chikmagalur, Coorg and North Kanara where 19.04%, 28.98% and 14.13% respectively of the workers are in this category. In Chikmagalur and Coorg districts coffee plantations are important sources of employment and so are fruit orchards. North Kanara is a district where 80% of the area is covered with forests. Many persons work in these forests as labourers. We may also note some of the important activities that fall within this category in the other districts. The rearing of livestock, specially of sheep, is widely carried on in Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Raichur and Tumkur districts, while silk-worm rearing is important in parts of Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur. Forestry, areca and coconut plantations are avenues of employment in Belgaum, Mysore, Hassan and in the malnad districts of the State. Fishing is widely carried on along the coast in North Kanara and South Kanara districts.

Mining and quarrying, or Category IV is important only in Bellary, Kolar and North Kanara districts. In

Bellary the mining of iron ore, in Kolar of gold and in North Kanara of manganese ore are the main mining activities. In the country, the only gold mines are in our State. The extent and quality of the manganese and iron ores in the State are also high. In fact, a large-scale steel factory is being established at Tornagal near Sandur in Bellary district.

Household Industry or Category V(a) is an important economic activity. In a household industry goods are manufactured, processed, serviced or repaired mainly by the members of the same household and generally within their premises. A household industry is generally on a small-scale. In our State, South Kanara district has the highest proportion of workers in household industry. In this district, the manufacture of beedis, or beedi-rolling, is a major activity in which women are mostly employed. Large beedi manufacturers distribute the tobacco, the covering leaves and other materials to innumerable households and collect the finished product later, the persons involved being paid for this process. A few other important household industries may be noticed. The reeling of silk and manufacture of silk saris is carried on in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar districts. The weaving of saris is an important household industry in Bijapur district, whose Ilkal saris are famous, and in Belgaum, Dharwar and other districts. In most of the districts, the weaving of cotton cloth is carried on as a household industry. In Gulbarga, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur districts, the manufacture of woollen garments and shawls (Kamblis) is a local indus-

try. In Bidar district, the manufacture of Bidri ware, or fancy articles ornamented with fine silver wire, is a famous household industry. The manufacture of consumer articles such as puffed rice, pickles, papads and other food stuffs, baskets, toys etc., is a common household industry all over the State.

When goods are manufactured, processed, serviced or repaired in large factories employing a number of people and often run by electric or other power, they are said to fall into the non-household industry sector or Category V(b). In our State 599,909 persons work in this sector. Bangalore district has the highest proportion of such workers (18.80%). This is due to the location of Bangalore City in this district. Bangalore City is a very highly industrialised area where many large-scale public sector and private factories have been set up. Due to the fact that Bangalore is the capital of the State and the facilities available near it such as land, water and power are suitable, many industries have come up near the city. In fact, nearly one-third of the workers in organised industries in the State are in Bangalore district, particularly in Bangalore City.

Next to Bangalore district, the districts in which the proportions of workers in non-household industry are high are South Kanara, Shimoga, North Kanara, Mysore and Chitradurga. This is a reflection of the existence of organised industries in these areas. Many rice mills, tile factories and engineering workshops exist in South Kanara. In Shimoga district, as we know, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works,

the Mysore Cement and Paper Factories and other factories are located in Bhadravati. Dandeli, in North Kanara district, is where the West Coast Paper Mills are located. There has been expansion of industry in this area in recent years. Mysore district has also many factories such as the Sandal Wood Oil Factory, the Silk Factory, the Railway Workshop, the Ideal Jawa Motor Cycle Factory etc. In Chitradurga district, Davanagere and Harihar are important industrial towns. Many textile mills are located in Davanagere while the Kirloskar Engineering Works and other units are located in Harihar. The high proportions of workers in non-household industry in these districts can be clearly associated with the existence of these large-scale industries.

Workers in Category VI—Constitution from only 1.79% of the total workers in the State. This category includes those working on construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, railways, irrigation projects etc. The fairly high proportion of such workers in Bangalore district can be attributed to the greater number of constructions in Bangalore City. In Coorg district the high proportion of such workers is due to the construction of the Hassan-Mangalore Railway line which has been undertaken and which passes through the district for a considerable distance. Similarly, the construction of the Hemavathi Project explains the comparatively high proportion of such workers in Hassan district.

Trade and Commerce (or Category VII) are very important economic activities and employ a large number

of people. Bangalore district has the highest proportion of workers in this category, mainly due to Bangalore City, which is the trade and commercial centre of the State. In all the districts, trade and commerce are important activities. These include both wholesale and retail trade.

Category VIII--Transport, Storage and Communications accounts for comparatively high proportions of workers in Bangalore but is an important source of employment in the other districts also. Transport of goods by road and within cities by smaller vehicles, including push carts, is a flourishing business. Workers in the railways, airlines and in the water transport system also fall within this category. The large railway colony in Hubli-Dharwar in Dharwar district and the river and coastal ferries of South Kanara account for the fairly high proportions of workers in this category in these districts.

Category IX--Other Services accounts for 8.10% of the workers in the State. This category includes those working in electricity generation and distribution systems, water supply, all public services under government or local bodies, sanitary, educational, medical, health, veterinary and community services etc. In Bangalore district nearly 16% of the workers are in this category. This is understandable because Bangalore City is the administrative headquarters of the government and all the major departments of government, including the secretariat, are located in Bangalore City. Such services account for high proportions in all the districts.

### Workers in the Rural and Urban areas:

The workers in the State are obviously not evenly distributed between the rural and urban areas. The number of workers in these areas would, naturally, be influenced by the type of employment available in these areas. For example, the proportion of workers in agriculture must evidently be more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. On the contrary, the proportion of workers in organised industry must be more in the urban areas than in the rural areas, because such industries are mostly in the urban areas. The distribution between the rural and urban areas of workers in the State in each of the categories is indicated in Table 9.5.

TABLE 9.5

#### Distribution of workers between the Rural and Urban Areas

| Category                                                                                               | Proportion of workers<br>(in Percent) in the |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                                        | Rural<br>areas                               | Urban<br>areas |
| 1                                                                                                      | 2                                            | 3              |
| I. Cultivators . . . . .                                                                               | 95.86                                        | 4.14           |
| II. Agricultural Labour . . . . .                                                                      | 93.27                                        | 6.73           |
| III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plan-<br>tations, Orchards and allied activities . . . . . | 90.12                                        | 9.88           |
| IV. Mining and Quarrying . . . . .                                                                     | 62.89                                        | 37.11          |
| V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and<br>Repairs in Household Industry . . . . .               | 67.44                                        | 32.56          |



| 1                                                                                   | 2            | 3            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| V. (b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Non-household Industry . | 28·91        | 71·09        |
| VI. Construction . . . . .                                                          | 52·01        | 47·99        |
| VII. Trade and Commerce . . . . .                                                   | 33·97        | 66·03        |
| VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications .                                       | 19·54        | 80·46        |
| IX. Other Service . . . . .                                                         | 48·47        | 51·53        |
| <b>Total</b>                                                                        | <b>79·28</b> | <b>20·72</b> |

Of the workers in the State about 79% are in the rural areas and about 21% in the urban areas. This, as we can notice, is approximately the same as the proportions of the population in the rural and urban areas. But what is interesting is the distribution in each category between the rural and urban areas.

The workers in Categories I—Cultivators, II—Agricultural Labour and III—Livestock etc., are obviously much more in the rural areas. This scarcely needs any explanation. The workers in Category IV—Mining and Quarrying, are 62.89% in the rural areas and 37.11% in the urban areas. The latter is almost entirely made up of the mine workers in Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration. In the rural areas the quarrying of iron and manganese ore in Bellary and North Kanara districts and of Shahabad Stone in Gulbarga district is important.

We must particularly notice the distribution between the rural and urban areas in the case of workers in house-

hold and non-household industries. In the former, 67.44% of the workers are in the rural areas and 32.56% in the urban areas but in the latter the proportions are reversed, with 71.09% in the urban areas and 28.91% in the rural areas. Household industries are mainly rural in location and character while organised industries tend to be located in urban areas. Organised industries need the help of established services such as banks, warehousing, raw material suppliers, transport agents etc. These are generally found only in the large urban areas. This is why non-household industries are more in the urban areas. Incidentally, the problem of housing a large proportion of the labour employed is solved since the labour would find housing in the towns where these industries are located.

Workers in Category VI—Construction are almost equally distributed between the rural and urban areas, the slightly larger proportion being in the rural areas. In the case of workers in Category VII—Trade and Commerce, we must notice that nearly 66% of the workers are in the urban areas and only 34% in the rural areas. Though the vast majority of the people live in the rural areas, trade and commerce are mainly urban in character. The variety of goods and size of turnover are more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Transport, storage and communications are almost completely urban in character. In this category, nearly 80% of the workers are in the urban areas and 20% in the rural areas. This is because these services thrive more on

organised industries and also, for transport systems, urban areas provide essential services such as supply of petrol or other fuels, repair shops etc.

Workers in Category IX—Other Services are almost equally distributed between the rural and urban areas. As mentioned earlier, this category includes most government servants, staff of local bodies, teachers, health staff etc. Such services are widely distributed in the rural areas also.

The interesting differences in the distribution of workers in the rural and urban areas are also brought out clearly when we consider the workers in the rural and urban areas separately. In Table 9.6 the distributions of workers in the rural and urban areas separately among the categories of workers are given.

TABLE 9.6

**Proportion (in per cent) of workers in the Rural and Urban areas by categories**

| Category                                                                                     | Proportion (in percent)<br>of workers in |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                              | Rural<br>Areas                           | Urban<br>Areas |
| 1                                                                                            | 2                                        | 3              |
| I. Cultivators . . . . .                                                                     | 48.38                                    | 7.98           |
| II. Agricultural Labour . . . . .                                                            | 31.41                                    | 8.67           |
| III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting,<br>Plantations, Orchards and allied activities . | 4.69                                     | 1.97           |

|                                                                                              | 1 | 2    | 3     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|-------|
| IV. Mining and Quarrying . . . . .                                                           |   | 0.40 | 0.91  |
| V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and<br>Repairs in Household Industry . . . . .     |   | 3.67 | 6.77  |
| V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and<br>Repairs in Non-Household industry . . . . . |   | 2.15 | 20.23 |
| VI. Construction . . . . .                                                                   |   | 1.17 | 4.15  |
| VII. Trade and Commerce . . . . .                                                            |   | 2.52 | 18.75 |
| VIII. Transport, Storage & Communications . . . . .                                          |   | 0.66 | 10.41 |
| IX. Other Services . . . . .                                                                 |   | 4.95 | 20.16 |
|                                                                                              |   | 100  | 100   |

In the rural areas, the largest proportions of workers are cultivators or agricultural labour. Such workers make up nearly 80% of the workers in the rural areas. This is natural, because agriculture is, appropriately, the biggest and most important activity in the rural areas. Forestry, livestock rearing, household industries and other services are also important but agriculture is the single largest source of employment in the rural areas.

On the other hand, the distribution of the urban workers is more widespread. This is because the economic activities in these areas are more diversified. Indeed, urban centres develop because of the diversification of the economy. Of the urban workers, the largest proportions are in organised industries and other services, followed by those in trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications. To a large extent, organised indus-

try, other services, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications are all interconnected links in the chain of production and distribution of economic goods. These necessarily tend to locate themselves within close proximity, for convenience, which results in their locating themselves in urban areas.

### **Workers by age-groups**

Persons of all ages cannot obviously work. The very young and the very old would not be working and even among those of other ages, all persons may not be workers. We may consider the proportions of workers in the population by broad age groups. For convenience, we may restrict ourselves to the age group 0-14, 15-59 and 60+. Table 9.7 gives the proportion of workers in the population in each of these age groups in our State.

We notice that the workers among children below 14 are only 6.50%. More children in the rural areas become workers than in the urban areas, as the proportions indicate. In the urban areas, greater educational facilities divert a large proportion of children from becoming workers. Also, in the urban areas, the types of jobs children can perform are less than in the rural areas. In the rural areas, children look after the cattle, guard the crops, fetch and carry goods, tend the younger children at home etc., and they have to work from an earlier age than in the urban areas.

Those in the age group 15-59 are in the "working age group", or they constitute what is called the labour

TABLE 9.7  
Proportion (in per cent) of population in broad age groups who are workers

| Age Groups | All areas             |       |         | Rural areas           |       |         | Urban areas           |       |         |       |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|
|            | Total popu-<br>lation | Males | Females | Total popu-<br>lation | Males | Females | Total popu-<br>lation | Males | Females |       |
|            |                       |       |         |                       |       |         |                       |       |         |       |
| (1)        | (2)                   | (3)   | (4)     | (5)                   | (6)   | (7)     | (8)                   | (9)   | (10)    |       |
| 0—14       | .                     | 6.50  | 9.29    | 3.69                  | 7.55  | 10.76   | 4.31                  | 3.01  | 4.41    | 1.56  |
| 15—59      | .                     | 57.15 | 88.51   | 23.46                 | 60.15 | 92.38   | 26.23                 | 48.85 | 77.97   | 15.12 |
| 60 +       | .                     | 42.24 | 71.68   | 11.57                 | 44.88 | 75.77   | 12.31                 | 31.82 | 55.03   | 8.72  |
| All ages   | ..                    | 34.74 | 54.40   | 14.20                 | 36.39 | 56.43   | 15.77                 | 29.60 | 48.27   | 9.16  |

force". But of the population in this age group only 57.15% are workers. There is wide disparity between the proportions among men and women. Among men of this age group 88.51% are workers but among women of this age group only 23.46% are workers. In the rural areas, the proportions are much higher than in the urban areas.

Normally, it is considered that those of 60 years and more are out of the working stream. But we can see how of those who are 60+, nearly 42% continue to work, their proportions in the rural areas being more than those in the urban areas. This is largely due to the need to earn and add to meagre family income. In the urban areas, the proportion of workers of this age group is less. This is because, in the urban areas the types of jobs have retirement conditions built into them while in the rural areas even the old can continue to work in the fields or in household industry as long as one is able to do so.

Children below 14 who are workers are mainly engaged in agricultural operations or looking after livestock, gathering of wood etc. A small proportion also work in household industries, specially among girls while boys work mostly in small workshops and repair units. The employment of children in industries is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Among workers in the older age groups, in the rural areas agriculture accounts for the highest proportion, but in the urban areas workers in these age groups are found in large proportions in industry, trade and commerce and other services.

The comparatively high proportion of children that work means that a large number of children are not going to the school at all. Thus, continuously, part of our future citizens are missing even elementary education. This is wasteful and all efforts must be made to bring them into the educational system.

### **The Non-Workers**

We have seen that of the population of 29,299,014 of our State, 10,179,114 or 34.74% are workers. This means that 19,119,900 or 65.26% are non-workers. The non-workers consist of those carrying on household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars etc., those in penal or other institutions of a similar nature and other non-workers. In the Census we do not get a picture of unemployment fully and the number recorded as "other non-workers" gives us only a rough idea of the size of the problem. We cannot, at this stage, go deeper into this matter.

Among males 45.6% are non-workers while among females 85.8% are non-workers. The larger proportions of women are mainly involved in house hold duties and are, therefore, classified as non-workers.

As mentioned earlier, the non-workers in the State are 19,119,900. Of these non-workers, 6,827,235 are males and 12,292,665 are females. The number of female non-workers is nearly double that of male non-workers. The non-workers can be divided into the seven types as



indicated earlier but we need not go too much into this detailed distribution. It would be enough if we have some idea of the broad distribution of the non-workers. The approximate numbers in each type in this State are as indicated in Table 9.8.

**TABLE 9.8**  
**Distribution of Non-workers by Types of Non-workers**

| Type of Non-worker                                                           | Number    | Percentage proportion to total non-workers |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                          | (2)       | (3)                                        |
| 1. Household Duties . . . . .                                                | 6,567,000 | 34.3                                       |
| 2. Students . . . . .                                                        | 3,608,000 | 18.9                                       |
| 3. Dependents, infants etc. . . . .                                          | 8,689,000 | 45.4                                       |
| 4. Retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means . . . . .      | 90,000    | 0.5                                        |
| 5. Beggars, vagrants, persons with no known means of sustenance etc. . . . . | 53,000    | 0.3                                        |
| 6. Inmates of Penal, mental, charitable institutions . . . . .               | 9,000     | N                                          |
| 7. Other Non-workers . . . . .                                               | 104,000   | 0.6                                        |

Children and other dependents are the largest group of non-workers, followed by those involved in household duties. These two groups together cover nearly 80% of

# MYSORE

PLATE NO 27

## DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS, 1971

### 1. HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

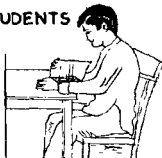


6,567,000  
34.3%

5,030,000  
35.7%

1,537,000  
30.7%

### 2. STUDENTS



3,608,000  
18.6%

2,137,000  
15.1%

1,471,000  
29.3%

### 3. DEPENDENTS AND INFANTS



8,689,000  
45.4%

6,821,000  
48.4%

1,868,000  
37.3%

### 4. RETIRED, RENTIER AND PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS



90,000  
0.5%

33,000  
0.2%

57,000  
1.1%

### 5. BEGGARS, VAGRANTS ETC.



53,000  
0.3%

38,000  
0.3%

15,000  
0.3%

### 6. INMATES OF PENAL, MENTAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS



9,000  
N

3,000  
N

6,000  
0.1%

### 7. OTHERS

104,000  
0.6%

44,000  
0.3%

50,000  
1.2%



TOTAL



RURAL



URBAN

N

NEGLIGIBLE



the non-workers. The proportion of women and girls falling under household duties is much more than that among men and boys. Students also are a high proportion of non-workers. Dependents, those carrying on household activities and students together account for nearly 98% of the non-working population.



## CHAPTER X

### SUMMING UP

At the beginning of this book it was said that what was being attempted was *A Portrait of the Population* of the State delineating only some of the main features. We have before us, in the previous chapters, various facts and figures regarding the population of Mysore. These are interesting in themselves and many of the features can be explained within our existing economic and social systems. But there are a few larger issues connected with population that we must consider, to make the picture complete.

There are a few aspects of our population that we must particularly note. These include the size of the population and the growth rate, the distribution of the population between the rural and urban areas, the age structure and the burden of dependency and the working population. Let us take a brief, second look at some of these aspects before we go further.

The population of Mysore State, as recorded at the 1971 Census, is 29,299,014. This is 5.85% of the country's population. The population has increased by 24.22% in the 10 years between 1961 and 1971, which is the highest growth rate recorded so far. We have also noticed how, till 1921, the population increased slowly, but, thereafter, grew rapidly.

One of the important facts of the population is the rural-urban distribution. Of the total population of the

State, 75.69% live in the rural areas and 24.31% live in the urban areas. The urban population has increased steadily over the years and by 1971, there were 230 towns in the State, of which 12 are cities. The cities are indeed extremely important because nearly half the urban population in the State lives in these 12 cities. One other feature of urbanisation deserves notice. Between 1961-71, the urban population increased by 35.23% but the highest growth was in the cities. Thus, cities are becoming bigger and bigger and new urban centres are not coming up as rapidly or as widely spread as they ought to as would be desirable for better balanced urbanisation.

The age structure of our population is of great importance. Nearly 42% of the people in the State is below 14 years and 6% is above 60 years. The very high proportion of the population in the young age group of 0-14 is significant. Generally, only those between 15 and 59 are considered as in working age groups, the other being dependent on them. In our State there are 94 such dependents for every 100 in the working age group. This is a very high dependency ratio. We must also remember that all those in the working age group of 15-59 are not necessarily working. In actual fact, only 57.15% of those in the age group 15-59 actually work. The actual dependency is, therefore, much more.

The workers are the producers of economic goods and services. In Mysore State, of the total population 34.74% are workers. Among males, 54.40% are workers

and among females only 14.20% are workers. Nearly 70% of the workers in the State are engaged in agriculture, livestock rearing, forestry and similar activities. The other main sectors of employment are household industry, non-household industry, trade and commerce and other services.

Now, we must ask ourselves why a study of our population is so important and why some of the features of our population mentioned earlier are significant? Every country, including our own, has many types of resources such as land, water, ores, fuels etc., but the men and women in the land are probably the most important. Manpower is a precious resource by itself. There is the other side to this, that all development is ultimately meant to benefit the individual. The people are the ultimate beneficiaries of all progress. The people, therefore, are both a resource to be utilised and the beneficiaries of this utilisation. Obviously, in order to be able to use a resource to our best advantage or to plan for the real needs of the people, we have to have all the information we can gather regarding the composition and characteristics of the people. Such information is available through the Census. The demographic features of the population of the country have considerable influence on our social and economic policies. It is not possible for us to consider all the direct and indirect consequences of our population size and growth rate and other features on our social or economic policies. But we must consider some of the more important aspects of this matter. Obviously, the economic and social conse-



quences of population cannot be considered only for our State. We may, for the time being, be rather fortunate in not having any large food or other deficits but we are part of the nation and must, therefore, look at this problem as a general matter of interest to all of us.

The size and growth rate of our population affect us in important sectors such as food supply, housing, education, clothing and employment. As we are all aware, the total food production in the country has increased since 1950 but the amount of food grains available to each person in the country has not increased sufficiently. "The total food production in India increased from about 50 million tons in 1950-51 to about 96 million tons in 1968-69. While the net availability of food grains increased by 43 per cent between 1951-69, the per capita net availability of food grains increased by only 18 per cent for the same period".<sup>1</sup> The reason for the very much slower increase in the availability of food grains per person is the increase in the population from 1951 to 1969. Thus, we see how all the great efforts made for increasing our food production results in only small increases to each person, because, by the time the increase in production has occurred, there are more persons to be fed. Our levels of nutrition are also low.

Literacy and elementary education are now recognised as essential ingredients for progress because they

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1. P. 255 "Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India," S. Chandrasekhar, George, Allen and Unwin, 1972.

allow every citizen to play his full role in the process of development. But our population size and growth rate severely limit the educational facilities that can be offered to the people. After Independence, there has been a tremendous expansion of educational facilities and a wide net-work of schools has been set up, but these are unable to cover the growing numbers of those who need these facilities. Like in most other things, there has been considerable progress but the share per person continues to be low because of the large numbers.

We have noted earlier the age structure of the population. Nearly 42% of the population is below 14 years. The dependency ratio is very high. A very young population diverts a considerable amount of investment in facilities for the young, such as elementary schools, special medical facilities etc', which would have otherwise been invested in other sectors of the economy. A young population also means that for a long time to come, the parents of tomorrow are already born which means, in turn, that the high growth rates of population will continue, unless active measures are taken to limit the population.

We also saw that a large proportion of the adults in the age group 15-59 does not actually work. They are unemployed and really are wasted manpower. Despite the great efforts made to create employment opportunities in the country, it has become increasingly difficult to ensure employment to all those who are able to work. There is,

therefore, a backlog of unemployment, to which large numbers are added every year.

Almost all our economic and social policies are influenced by the size, growth rate and composition of our population. We must, therefore, take careful stock of our demographic situation. But we need not become too worried about large numbers because, with correct policies we can use this enormous manpower for the development of the country. The important point is that the future increases in our population must be controlled. In other words, the urgent task is to reduce the growth rate of our population. All over the country, the message of limitation of numbers has been spread and we may hope that the results of the next Census in 1981 will give us some reassurance on this matter.

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1971—MYSORE STATE

### PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

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### ALL INDIA PUBLICATIONS

Volumes similar to those indicated above are being published at the All India level. Apart from these, All India Census Tables on 1% Sample basis being Part II(Spl.) and a Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel being Part VII are also being published.

The District Census Handbooks will be available for sale at the Government Central Press, Bangalore and the other Publications at the Office of the Director of Census Operations in Mysore, Bangalore and the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi-6.